CYCLES
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 221 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

NB Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
24th "	Narkunda	16118
27th "	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Morea	10890
16th "	Khiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8988
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6660

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer.	——
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	——
3rd Sept.	Ramora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 a.m.
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be enquired with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16 h Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4721	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Lisbon Maru	J. Shinozaki	23rd Sept.	27th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imairumi	23rd Sept	30th Sept
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HANAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Ornro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Paid Up Capital £735,942
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,469
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at ½ per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
A. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAD ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
28, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinanfu, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital:	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	2,63,008

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,942

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mumbai Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below this figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,82,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
SAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

JEAD OFFICE 6-7, Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN Co., Managing Agents.
Insure under An Encowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz, Branch Secretary
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAD	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	27,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJIBHOY (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSH Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuman das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq.. (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 46, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of Iudia Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, equity of vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD, CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch.
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
128, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Faculbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sewjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL TASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL as which so put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 111

HEALO REGD.

SKIN OINTMENT

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Bad Leg,
Eczema,
Bad Breasts,
Abscesses
Boils,
Blotches on the Skin,
Fistulas,
Chaps,
Broken Chil Blains,
Eruptions,
Erysipelas,
Old Sores,
Wounds,
Skin Irritation,
Scrofula,
Scurvy,
Scalds,
Ulcers,
Sore Heads,
Burns,
Piles.
Cuts,
Proud Flesh,
Rashes,
Barber's Rash,
Poisoned Wounds,
Ring Worms,
Blackheads,
Psoriasis,
Itch,
Sore and Tender Feet.

Prepared from the recipe of one of the most Eminent Skin Specialists.

Thousands of Testimonials

Healo Skin Soap

ENSURES A HEALTHY SKIN AND LOVELY COMPLEXION.

It is made from the finest and purest materials only, and containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin.

A really high-class soap, specially prepared for sensitive skin, cleansing the scalp scurf, scales, and dandruff, stopping falling hair, for softening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, itching, and annoying irritations. It is unequalled for chapped hands.

Its use along with the ointment assists the action of the latter.

Sole Agents :—

Madon, Sons & Co.,

Crawford Market, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegeable drugs. I has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 46 pills. Rupees ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT. [Kathia

Automatic Fire-Extinguisher
Mantles and Incandescent Lamp
Electric Fans and Fixtures
Red Seal Dry Battery
Icy-Hot Vacuum Flask
Camp Cots and Water Bags
Accessories
Novelties

Prices defy Competition.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. 10 per Tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.,
Princess St. Bombay.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigor, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's Ner Vigor

As organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

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THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

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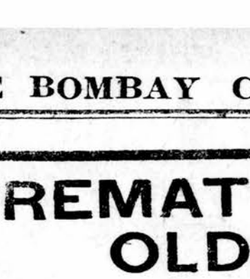

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HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

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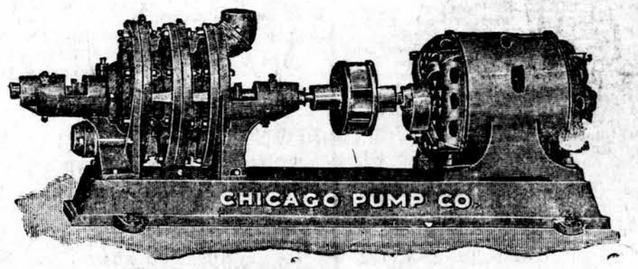

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All voltages and currents any head and capacity.

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PETROL ECONOMY

New's the Motorist's Oppotunity

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THE

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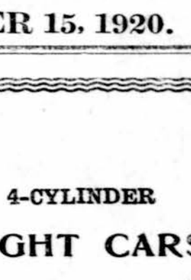

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108" in wheel base
10" in clearance
High efficiency
Comfort in driving
Reliable engine and Electric Starter.
Cantilever springs
Yatch streamline Body
30 by 3½ tyres
25 miles to a gallon of Petrol.

Perfect Balanced Motor 35 H. P.
Very quiet and free from Vibration
Car of Quality, Economy, Distinction & Comport
Beautiful Bevel Edge Streamline Body
32 by 3½ Tyres
One-Man top Carter Carburetter.

We are direct importers of Accessories and Spare Parts for all Motor Cycles and Cars.
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We shall welcome you to our shop.
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We ask you a trial order.
We are awaiting you.
We would assure you that you will have every benefit from us.

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EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15th at 5-30 p.m. sharp
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
THE H. B. WARING COMPANY
In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

The Famouse Rollicking Comedy by Oliver Goldsmith
"She Stoops to Conquer"
A Beautiful Production and Brilliantly Costumed

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m. SHARP

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, SEPT 15th at 5-30 p.m. sharp
Conan Doyle's Mystery Play
"THE SPECKLED BAND"
CHARLES QUARTERMAINE AS "SHERLOCK HOLMES"

TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m. SHARP

PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the THEATRE. BOOKING for TO-DAY'S MATINEE at ROSE & CO. up to 1 p. m. After 4-30 p. m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

HE IS COMING!

THE WORLD-FAMED HANDCUFF KING!

HOUDINI in "The Grim Game"
A Paramount Artcraft Picture

HOUDINI

THE GREATEST THRILLER EVER FILMED!
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road
To-Night
E. H. ROLAND
The Serial Queen Supreme
IN THE
'Adventures of Ruth"
THIS WEEK
EPISODE 5 THE BANK ROBBERY
EPISODE 6 THE BORDER FURY
HONEST THIEF
An intense drama in 2 acts
PATHE GAZETTE!
Latest and
A Pollard Comic
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Sundays Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Bank Holiday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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TO-DAY at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
PRESENT
A Romance of Sweet Simplicity
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"SIMPLE SOULS"
A HAMPTON PATHE FEATURE
ALSO
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND
"Cracked Wedding Bells"

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TO-DAY at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
PRESENT
"OTHER MEN'S SHOES"
Distributed by the House of Pathe.

AMUSEMENTS.

K.D. & Brothers

TO-DAY
PUBLIC HOLIDAY

A MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE.

9 Parts **"MALE & FEMALE"** 10,000 Feet.

Founded on J. M. Barrie's Famous Play
"THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON"

A Glorious Two Hour Treat for the Gods.

Part of the picture takes place in Lady Mary's luxurious London home. Then it switches to a tropical island—then to ancient Babylon. We can't describe the splendor of this production. It leaves one speechless.

In the 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. Shows one very costly Gold Bangle set with rich stones will be given away as prizes in each Show, together with a wrist watch as extra prizes.

NIGHT.

Ladies Who Won Saree Prizes.

ON SATURDAY.

1. BAI K. LATA. Camatipura.
2. Miss. A. FERWEL. Girgaum Back Road.
3. Miss. PARSONS. J. J. Hospital.
4. BAI MOTIBAI DADY WADIA. Dadar.

ON SUNDAY.

1. Mrs. MANI JEHANGIR MEHERJINA. Khetwadi Main Road.
2. Miss. J. ATHAIDI. Govt. Telegraphs.
3. Mrs. M. B. CASHINATH. Pedder Road.
4. Mrs. N. S. GUZDAR. Colaba.

Five Shows Today, Khordad Sal Public Holiday, 3 p. m. (Prize Show)— 5 p. m. (Prize Show)— 7 p. m. (Prize Show)— 9 p. m. — and 11 p. m. (S. T.)

OUR FREE LIST IS SUSPENDED THIS WEEK.

The Rendezvous of Bombay Society.

WEST-END CINEMA

The Palatial Picture Mahal of Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The Warwick Comedy Company.

TO-DAY AT 5 and AT 9-30 TO-DAY
A Comedy of Youth

WHEN WE WERE TWENTY ONE

By H. V. Esmond
From the Strand Theatre.
Miss Joan Mayne as "Phyllis"
Miss Beatrix Wynn as Kara Glynesk.

THURSDAY 16th at 9-30 "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER." By Horace Annesley Vachell	FRIDAY 17th AT 9-30 p.m. "UNCLE NED" By Douglas Murray.
SATURDAY 18th MATINEE AT 5 P.M. Oscar Wild's Famous Play "A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."	SATURDAY 18th AT 9-30 P.M. Farewell performance "THE LAW DIVINE." By H. V. Esmond.

Evening Prices of Admission: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1. Matinees Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
PICTURE PROGRAMME.
To-day and Friday at 6-30
Robert Brunton's production in 5 parts
"TWO GUN BETTY"
A story with a succession of "kicks"....comic kicks and tragic kicks....and a little blonde star who is a scintillating comedienne one instant and a dramatic queen the next.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
"THE FINISHING MARY."
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

BY PUBLIC REQUEST
We are obliged to extend the period of the exhibition of the popular Production
Shri Krishna-Sudama.
OR
THE TRIUMPH OF DEVOTION
produced by
THE KOHINOOR FILM MFS. Co.
An unparalleled Success of rare merit.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Shows on Bank Holidays at 3-30 at
Cinema Majestic
(GIRGAUM)
Positively Commencing Saturday 18th
OUR NEW Whirlwind Serial
THE GREAT GAMBLE
in 15 fastest episodes featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON THE KING OF THRILLS
and dainty Anna Luther
A RARE TREAT FOR YOU!

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Benares Saris, Scarves, Opera-cloaks, Silks, Shoe-brocades, Embroidery, Suiting Silks, Shawls, etc., etc.

Come or write at :—

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BOMBAY. PHONE 3242.

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WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER in an established Cotton Export, Import Firm. Please apply Box No. 1095, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4872

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MANAGER for our Spinning and Weaving Mills at Delisle Road, Bombay. Apply sharp stating terms to GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO., 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 4786

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YOUNG OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE with 2½ years market experience, independent Correspondent typist is open for engagement. Best references. Apply to Box No. 1099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4878

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FOR SALE—One Vertical second-hand 9 Copper Cylinders, drying Machine, 78 inches wide, in good working order. Apply B. B. MUSALE, Sleater Road, Abhyanker's Building, Bombay No. 7. 4802

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FOR SALE—12 N. H. P. new Portable Engine and Boiler. By Ruston and C. C. Type new Crude Oil Engines, 6, 8, 10, 20, 25 and 50 B. H. P. immediate delivery ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Two Tanks, Bombay. 4858

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	Rs.
National Portable No. 3, with Case	125
Sun, Visible, B Spacer, as new	150
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Yost 20, Brief, Leather Case, Fine	240
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NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
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FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS.—The 7 Lb. Self-folding Fox Portable Typewriter is sturdy, compact and light enough to be carried freely from place to place and durable enough to be used under all conditions. Takes large Official No. 10 Envelope, is faster than the fastest operator. A real typewriter, built throughout on the most approved typewriter principles and the most complete practical portable machine ever built. It has met with instant and enthusiastic approval wherever shown. Price complete with Travelling case Rs. 200. Also the Standard Model for office use. Perfect visible writing. Interchangeable Carriages. Lightest touch. Oscillating ribbon movement and automatic reverse. Speed unlimited. For further details, free demonstration at your office call or phone to the Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4389. Telegrams "Writertype."

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LARGE NEW GODOWNS and MOTOR GARAGES near Mazagon Police Court. Apply Mrs. JEEJEEBHOY, Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Bombay. 4833

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.—Large and centrally situated spacious Bungalow "Mubarak Mahal" No. 5, Wellesley Road, Poona, suitable for princes, Royal families, clubs, etc., engaged at Rs. 1,500 per month. Will be sub-let up to end of October. If required longer arrangements can be made with Landlord. With servant's quarters, accommodation for Motor Car or Carriage. Mr. Cooper, House Agent, Poona or Mali on the premises will allow inspection. Reasonable offer will be considered. Apply to: THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay. 4885

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ONE efficient temporary SUB-OVERSEER on pay Rs. Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to:—
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SUGAR FACTORY, a going concern, MacNeil and Co.'s Ten Ton Sugar Plant, with Buildings, Godowns and residence quarters for the Staff, land Twenty Bighas (annual assessment Rs. 150 only) Arrangements would be made to give inspection to intending Purchasers. Apply AGENTS Sugar Company, 98, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 4731

AUCTION SALE NOTICE
OF
"THE DARRAGH SPINNING MILL", QUILON.

"DARRAGH SPINNING MILL", excellently situated at Quilon, with over 20,000 spindles, engine, boilers, and other machinery, buildings, stores, and site measuring nearly 15 acres, will be sold by the undersigned in Public Auction in the District Court premises, Tinnevelly. Auction commencing at 12 noon, on the 4th day of October, 1920, under the orders of the Tinnevelly District Court, and subject to the confirmation of the District Judge, Tinnevelly. Upset price is 7,01,000 rupees, being first bid offered by Mr. Ranchoddlal Amarelal, Ahmedabad. Purchaser should deposit on conclusion of bid 25 per cent. of sale amount and balance in two weeks; otherwise he will forfeit deposit, and will be liable to losses, if any, on resale. Cheques on Banks will be accepted on verification. Intending bidders are invited to come and inspect the mill. Further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR,
of the South Indian Mills Company, Limited,
Tinnevelly.
Tinnevelly Bridge,
3rd September, 1920. 4785

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2nd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Great Western Buildings, 8, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, 1920, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1920.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for period after 31st December 1920 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 18th September 1920 to 30th September 1920 both days inclusive. 4745

THE INDO-LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

having its registered Office at 24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Company with the authorised capital of Rs. 5,000,000 out of which the present issue is of Rs. 2,500,000 has issued a prospectus a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies inviting subscription for shares of Rs. 10 each payable as under, that is Rs. 2 on application and Rs. 8 on allotment. The said prospectus states inter alia that the chief objects are:—

Agricultural, Forest and Mineral Resources Development in British and Portuguese India. Cocoanut Industry in Goa by erecting oil, coir and button factory as well as plantation of Cocoanuts. Flooring, Roofing and wall tiles and brick works and steamship service between Goa and Bombay and other Ports.

Copies of the full prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from its

BANKERS:

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,
Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Karachi, Lyallpore, Akola and Jharia.

THE KARACHI BANK LIMITED,
Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Larkhana.

or

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe the Shares and application will only be received on the footing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1920 4750

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE HATIM MILLS LTD., SURAT.

FOR SALE.—First and second motion and bevel wheels, also machinery castings. Please see personally.
R. M. HATIMBHOY & Co.,
4827 Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Palitana State, a reliable MOTOR DRIVER, who knows thoroughly the working of the motor engine and general mechanism of motor cars. Apply personally with testimonials to the HAZUR OFFICE, after 20th September, 1920, at Palitana, via Sihor, B. S. Railway, (Kathiawad). 4850

WANTED.

WANTED—DOCTOR, L. M. & S, or Experienced Medical adviser by a respectable old gentleman in Dholka, a small town in Ahmedabad District. Free Board, Lodging and all usual comforts provided. Attendance whole time day and night. Apply stating caste, age, qualifications, and previous experience and also what remuneration expected per day, week or month.
THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,
Victoria Building,
Fort, BOMBAY. 4889

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited till 30th of September 1920, for the purchase of:—
One Horizontal Cross Compound Jet Condensing Corlis Engine by Hick Hargreaves, 1,600 I.H.P. Boiler Pressure 130 Lbs. per Sq. inch. H. P. Cylinder 31", L. P. Cylinder 60". Stroke 6 feet, Revolutions 53 per minute. Fly wheel 24 feet diam. 25 rope 1 7/8" diam. complete with Barring Engine over head travelling 16 tons crane. The Engine can be seen working by appointment with the Manager of the Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd., Parel, Bombay.

MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd. 4836

DASHASHRIMALI GOGHARI BANIAS.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

DASHASHRIMALI GOGHARI STUDENTS, intending to appear in Bombay at the ensuing October University Examinations and having no accomodation to put up elsewhere are hereby informed that arrangements for lodging and boarding free of any charges whatsoever will be made by the "DASHASHRIMALI SWAYAN-SEVAK MANDAL" of Bombay on an application being made to the undersigned at this place at 48/50 Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay, on or before the 22nd day of September, 1920.

The date of arrival in Bombay must be specifically mentioned in the application, and the necessary beddings should be kept with.

JETHALAL P. PARIKH,
B.A., LL.B.
Bombay, 12th September, 1920. 4854

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in covering the open drain between Carroll Road and the private Street (known as Foras Road) off Carroll Road near the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Elphinstone Road Station will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of September, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract specifications, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Ex. Engineer Drainage who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, C.B.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 14th September, 1920. 4877

FOR SALE AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five minutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—
B.
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
4409 Audit Office, Ajmer

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katun" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

NOTICE.

L. L. HARKISONDAS AND CO., LTD.

WHEREAS it has been brought to the Notice of the undersigned that Letters of application for shares or coupons in the abovenamed Company addressed to Harkisondas Ramji, Esquire the Managing Director of the Company, are being circulated to the public. Now I the undersigned Harkisondas Ramji, of 45, Waudby Road, (near Gaiety Theatre, Bombay,) and of Porebunder (near Post and Telegraph Office), hereby Notify that I am not the same person as Harkisondas Ramji, the Managing Director of the abovenamed Company, nor have I and concern or interest whatsoever in the Company nor am I responsible for the issue of the letters of application addressed as above mentioned to Harkisondas Ramji, Esquire, the Managing Director of the concern.

HARKISANDAS RAMJI.
45, Waudby Road,
Near Gaiety Theatre, Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 9th, 1920. 4788

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ROYAL INNIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, up to 1pm October, 1920, for the purchase of the Government Steam Launches "Govinda" and "Krishna" with all stores and fittings on board on that date.

2. The launches are steel twinscrew, flush decked, with a deck cabin for ward and a wooden roof extending fore and aft, supported on extensions of the hand rail stanchions, surmounted by a flying bridge. Each launch is divided by 5 steel bulkheads into fore and aft peaks, fore and aft hold, cross bunker, and engine and boiler room space and is supplied with powerful Steam Steering Gear, Steam Windlass, and dynamo and engine for electric lights. They are provided with the usual equipment of anchors, chains, warps, etc., and are generally in good condition throughout as regards hull, machinery and boilers? Other particulars are as follows:—

"GOVINDA."

Built in 1908 by John King and Coy., Calcutta. Length 130 ft., Bread th 20 ft., Depth 8 ft., 9ins., Draft 6 ft., 10 ins., Gross Tonnage 136. Bunker capacity 150 tons. Speed about 9.5 miles per hour. Fitted with 2 Sets Compound Surface Condensing engines each having Cylinders 12"-24" diar. by 15" stroke. I. H. P. 450. Steam supplied by ordinary Marine Type Boilers 13'-6" Diar., 10'-8" long, working pressure 100 lbs., per square inch.

"KRISHNA."

Built in 1910 by John King and Coy., Calcutta. Length 135', Breadth 21'-3" Depth 8'-9" Draft 6'-8", Gross Tonnage 150, Bunker Capacity 150 tons, Speed about 9.5 miles per hour. Fitted with 2 Sets Triple Expansion Surface Condensing Engines, each having Cylinders 10"-15"-26" by 15" stroke I. H. P. 600 Steam supplied by ordinary Marine Type Boilers 14'-6" Diar., 10 ft., long, working pressure 140 lbs. per square inch.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a remittance of 10 per cent. of the tender amount, failing which the tenders will not be considered.

4. The launches will be delivered to the successful tenderers at Government expense at the ports specified in their tenders.

5. Government will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender, nor will Government accept any liability for compensation if the vessels cannot be delivered to their purchasers through wreck or other unforseen causes. The launches will be reconditioned before delivery to the purchasers to the extent of any damage sustained by them during voyage, fair wear and tear excepted; but, should the vessels be damaged to such an extent as to render it economical to sell them in that condition, instead of reconditioning and then handing them over to their original purchasers, Government reserve the right to cancel the sale.

6. DELIVERY AT BOMBAY.—Balance of purchase money must be paid by the successful tenderers within 14 days from the date of acceptance of tender and before vessels are removed from Government Dockyard or moorings. If the balance is not paid, and the vessels are not removed within the time specified the 10 per cent. deposit accompanying the tender will be liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the launches will be resold.

7. DELIVERY AT OUTSTATIONS will be subject to the conditions laid down in para 5.

8. Application to view the launches may be made to the Commander of the Yard R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

EDWARD HEADLAM,
Captain,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard:
Bombay, 1st September, 1920. s 2
4720

THE PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co. 82, Amrah House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1 To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1920.
2. To declare dividend.
3. To elect two directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RUNCHORDAS DWARKADAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents
4897

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
LOST SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that shares Nos. 119407 to 119471, 107718, 107719, 124798, 140979, 140980 belonging to the estate of the late Dinshaw Hormusji Mody deceased of "Pramoot Lodge", Altamount Road, Bombay, are LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Any person dealing with such shares will do so at his own risk and on his own responsibility.

Any person communicating to the undersigned any information which might lead to the recovery of these shares will be suitably rewarded.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1920.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Baj Shirinbai, widow and executrix of the Will of the late Dinshaw Hormusji Mody, deceased. 4869

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared an ad-interim Dividend of Rupees twelve and a half per Share, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920, and the same will be paid on or after the 4th October 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 20th September, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th to 30th September 1920 both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD.
By their Constituted Attorney,
PHIROZE J. BILIMORIA,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th September, 1920. 4870

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

CARS are available for Bandra Feast, Nasik Pilgrimmage and Poona Races from Bombay and back.

Cars are supplied on weekly and monthly contracts at reasonable rates and reduced rate to Share Holders.

For particulars apply to Messrs. SHAW & Co., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Limited, 315, Hornby Road; Fort, Bombay; Tel. No. 4389, or Garage at Jetha Street, Lamington Road. 4886

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

WHEREAS our client Mr. VITHALDAS REWASHANKER DOSHI has come to know that fraud is being practised upon him by MAGANLAL-HARJIWAN, we are instructed to inform the Public that the firm of Vithaldas Doshi and Company has been dissolved as from the 15th day of March, 1920. No one shall deal with the said Maganlal Harjiwan in the name of the said firm of Vithaldas Doshi and Company. All those who may have had dealings with the said firm either prior to the 15th day of March, 1920, or thereafter are requested to communicate the nature of such dealings to the undersigned within eight days.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Solicitors, High Court.
13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay. 4852

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJIM ABDUL WAHED MAHOMED USUF, of Bombay, Mohammedan has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2969 and 3122, New No. 9884, Old Survey No. 2945, 4378 and New Survey No. 4880 and bounded on the East by Khoja Street, on the West by a Sweeper's passage on the North by Khoja Cross Street, or Bapty Road, on the South by 2nd Duncan Cross Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7314 and 15 and Street Nos. 276 to 288 and 306 (Khoja Street and 2nd Duncan Road) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4788

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED YOOSUF Bin BADRUDIN DHAMANKAR has contracted to sell to our client SHAIK ISMAIL SHAIK HOSSEIN the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title interest claim or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Underia Street, without the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3637, New Survey No. 3638, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 973 and Street No. 47-49 and containing by admeasurement 81 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweepers passage on the west by the said Underia Street on the North By the house of Gulam Mohidin and on the South by the house of Shak Ismail bin Sheik Hoosein.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1920.
HYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4870

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANCHERJI NOWROJI KHARAWALLA HORMUSJI NOWROJI KHARAWALLA and HIRABAI HIRAJI KAPADIA have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to him of the abovementioned property free from incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or in any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residue, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 21-30, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof or otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pasndari land or ground admeasuring 36 2/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Southern side of 2nd Marine Street or Sonapur Back Road, without the Fort assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2570, Street Nos. 60-64 and bearing Collectors New Survey No. 4238 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Pestonji Hormusji, on the West by the property of Mahadeo Kimloe, on the North by the 2nd Marine Street on Sonapur Back Road and on the South by the house of Sullemaan.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1920.
KHANDWALLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 4881

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MOGHIBAI, widow and administratrix of Ranchordas Parudas of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being close to and on the North side of the raised approach of the Musjid over Bridge crossing the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company near Dongree Cooly Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the G. I. P. Railway Company's boundary wall on the West by Government land but now agreed to be leased to the Purchaser on the North by the property formerly belonging to Narseydas Devidas but now to the Purchaser and on the South by the Bridge and which said premises are assessed said raised approach of the said Musjid over Bridge and which said premises are assessed in the books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 1171 (3) Street Nos. 311 B. and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under No. 2/2652.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4847

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE of Carriages and Horses belonging to Messrs. R. Scott and Co.)

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stable, Gowalia Tank Road, the following carriages:—

1 half canoe Victoria thoroughly done up.
1 English Vis-a-Vis (landed from London).
1 two-wheel breaking cart.
1 four-wheel breaking cart.
1 high dog-cart
1 Gig.
1 Rickshaw.
9 Horses.

Bodies of Rickshaw, tonga, square Landau one four-wheel trolly.

AUCTION SALE of Coach Builders and Horse Shoeing Materials, Office Furniture, etc. (stock in trade of) Messrs. R. Scott and Co.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stable, Gowalia Tank Road, the following goods:—

Old and new shoes, anvils, forges and bellows, platform scabs, vices, fire bricks, feed boxes for horses, iron grattings, old and new nails, old sets of harnesses, corn crushing and shaft cutting machines, knife sharpening, babul, bhindi, savan, oak and teak planks, mahogany pannels, tools and instruments, springs, axles, wheels, lining materials, lamps shafts, double poles, old and new rubber tyres, channel and steel tyres, new and old iron for building, carriages, bolts and nuts, wooden spokes, (drilling, tyre bending and contracting hub boring machines), paint grinding machine, empty drums and cases, wooden rafters, show cases, cupboards, boxes, tables, chairs, one incomplete bullock carts, and various other articles, 2 pairs bullocks.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th September 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T) at the premises by order of Messrs. R. Scott and Co., the building materials for removal of the several structures now standing on the premises at Gowalia Tank Road known as R. Scott and Co.'s Stables.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhy and Co., Attorneys for the owners.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Sept., 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
Tel. No. 821.

THE SALE TO-DAY, AT 2.30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable and artistic household furniture, by well-known makers French safe, Electric fans, file-cabinets, Roll top tables, English bath tubs Electro-Plated Ware, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian-Glasswares.

Under instructions from J. Bromley, Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Raffiya Munzil Woodhouse Road the following consisting of rich drawing-room suites, cabinets, teak and Blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs mirror doors almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, Terra-cotta figures in Domes, Roll top table, Safe on stand Cheval glass, clocks, French make safe, File, cabinet, English bath tub, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view.

THE AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF ABOUT 3,700 FULL PRESSED COTTON BALES OF BROACH, MOGLAI, BELLONGAL, KHANDESH, BERAR AND DHAMANGAON, (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER AND FIRE IN COMPT 4 A. OF THE COLABA GODOWN P AT ARTHUR BUNDER).

Under the instructions of the Insurance companies concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Arthur Bunder opp. the Fort Press the undermentioned big lot of cotton bale sa big lot of full pursed 3,700 cotton bales of Bharoach, Moglai, Birar, Bellongal, Khandesh, Khundwa, and Dhamangaon (slightly damaged by water and fire).

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th Sept. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the head Police Commissioner's office, opposite Crawford Market:—

A lot of furniture such as cupboards, easy chairs, teapoys, stools, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS EYELETS AND ENVELOPES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

91 cases each 100 gross brass eyelets size 30.
15 cases envelopes.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—

One bale 200 pieces grey patti Dhoties of the Fazulbhoy slightly damaged by sea water.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 12-14 h.p. 4 cylinder, 3 seater, Delauge Motor Car, bosch magneto, new hood, thoroughly overhauled, complete in working order.

On THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, Lamington Road near Bradbury Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, pictures, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, vases, figures, one sweet-tone cottage piano, Jost fan, electric lamps and fans, writing tables, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, marble top tables, teapoys, reclining sofas, easy chairs, Singapuree cane furniture, double meat safes, aluminium utensils, ice boxes, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. N. M. Leydan and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th September, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO MOTOR CARS.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.

One Maxwell motor car No. 4526, 20 H P and 4 cylinders.

One Clement Bayard motor car with 4 cylinders 16/18 H P fitted with horn, lamps etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPING AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of the bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of rapeseeds, bags of hirda, bags of jawari, bags of toor, bags of linseed, bags of tillseed, bags of husk empty wooden casks, bundles of gunny bags, bales of F P cotton, bales of twist, bales of C P goods, empty gas cylinders, bundles of iron bars, bundles of jogree, bags of sugar, casks of oil, loose iron blocks, empty iron drums, cases of iron locks, bags of sweeping grain etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of the sale and in special lots if the auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within ten days of the sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 22nd FRIDAY the 24th and MONDAY the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of bales of cotton piecegoods, trunks and boxes, English medicines, haberdashery, boots and shoes cases, colour, brass, copper and enamelled ware glass bangles, machinery old clothings, umbrellas, tins of ghee, rice and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale and the delivery of the goods will be on the spot.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 15th September, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and Bai Chandavahu, wife of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mangalji Motiram the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of July, 1919 sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 20th day of September 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel or perpetual leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 827 4/5 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registrotion Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49 172, 281 and 191, and New Nos. 13531 13602 C-13710, 13552 13688, 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B-3587 4C-3550 3F3550 and part of 2589 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3914 (6) and Street No. 101 E and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality on or towards the West by a passage on or towards the North by the property of the Navatia Flour Mills Ltd. and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19 20 and 21 on Mr. Patel's Plan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

REMEMBER
TO-DAY IS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY
And, then please
LOOK AT THIS PICTURE!
This sort of thing happens almost every half hour wite ELMO!

THE MOST BLOOD CURDLING EVENT IN YOUR WHOLE LIFE
WOULD BE A MERE INCIDENT IN THIS MAN'S CAREER
You have seen him. In three days more you'll know his name
WATCH! WAIT! SEE!

Come—You are a loser if you miss him!
4th WEEK
in full swing!!
AT THE
CINEMA PRECIOUS,
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.
Five Shows to-day: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m (S. T.)

P. D's Liquid Petrolatum per bot.	.. ..	Rs. 3-8-0
P. D's Palol ..	per bot.	„ 2-8-0
C.&B. Curried Fowl	„ doz.	„ 6-0-0
C.&B. Oriental Pickel	„ bot.	„ 0-6-0
„ „ „	„ doz.	„ 4-0-0
Sardines, Large ..	„ tin.	„ 0-6-0
„ „ ..	„ doz.	„ 4-0-0
Keating's Powder, Small ..	„ tin.	„ 0-2-0
„ „ ..	„ doz.	„ 1-0-0
Lunch Tongues ..	„ doz.	„ 7-8-0

PERRY & Co.,
Chemists, Druggists and Provision Merchants,
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

MACHINERY
For Sale

Lathes, Complete, 6,' 10,' 12.'
Drilling Machines, Large and Small
Milling Machines, Self Feed.
18" English Grinding Mill, French Stones.
Oil Engines, 4, 10, 12, 18 B. H. P.
Pumps, Steam, Centrifugal, Piston,
Fire, Hand, Hot Air Pump, etc.
Stone Crusher 8 Tons.
Steam Engines and Boilers, 8 & 12 N.H.P.
Saws Sharpening Machine.
Band Sawing Machine 24."

M. H. Dinshaw & Co.,
Green Street, Fort,
P. B. 448, BOMBAY.

"SHRI HARI"
RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10. PER DAY.
For weakness and following diseases. Antifat, Cancer. Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advice Fee Re. 1 (Two only) Consulting Physician an Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
3rd Khatwada, Bhoiceshwar, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 14th Sept.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 14th Sept. 1918.	1919.
			In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory, — —			21·96	59 96
Fort (St. George's Hospital) —			21·32	66 85
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital) —			22·27	62·80
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) — —			26·44	70·61

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.814	Inches
Temperature of Air	81 5	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9	„
Dew Point	75 2	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.815	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	4.8	„
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0	„
minimum do.	76.8	„
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, WNW, W	
Movement of Wind	192	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.16	Inches.
Total fall during month	2.89	„
Do. do. year	39.54	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0.15	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time,	Depth on sill
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.		Sept.	in. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	14	m 11 4	28 7	14	m	5 58	16 2
		11 20a	28 6			6 16a	15 8
Wed.	15	m 11 42	28 8	15	m	6 37	16 2
		m 0 2	14 11			6 55a	15 3
Thu.	16	0 14a	14 7	16	m	7 13	3 5
						7 28a	1 1
Fri.	17	m 0 44	28 8	17	m	7 48	17 1
		0 58a	27 11			8 us	15 6
Sat.	18	m 1 40	28 6	18	m	8 25	19 8
		2 28a	25 4			8 35a	17 7
Sun.	19	m 2 23	25 7	19	m	9 9	20
		3 6a	24 5			9 16a	18 6
Mon.	20	m 4 14	24 10	20	m	10 10	21 1
		3 56a	23 8			10 18a	19 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.16 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the submontane districts and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal and day temperature is above the average in the east and north Punjab. Night temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are practically clear and the air is drier than usual except at Allahabad, where moderate cloud is present and humidity is normal. Day temperature is above the average, Agra reporting a maximum of 101 deg. F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate to heavy cloud is present over lower Sind and south-west Rajputana; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Gujarat. Day temperature is above normal in Gujarat and at Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is in excess at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the south of the division. Day temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.34 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Heavy rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur reports 3.65 in. and Bijapur 1.86 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Aurangabad. Day temperature is above normal in Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan, Sholapur recording a fall of 3.65 in. Light to moderate rain has also fallen locally in the Konkan, Mainbar, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few showers are reported from the east Punjab. Day temperature continues high in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Gujarat, and is rising in the central parts of the country. The monsoon is now chiefly directed to the centre and the south of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is likely in the south Bombay Deccan; an extension appears probable in Hyderabad and east Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 13th September 1920.

The Bombay monsoon continues weak, but some heavy falls have again occurred in north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal and Bihar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccn and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east of the United Provinces, the north Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein one and a half inches; Akyab three; Bhamo two; Dhubri four; Mymensingh three; Dinajpur one and half; Jalpaiguri two; Darjiling four; Balsore Darbhanga one and a half; Sialkot, Raichu a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 14th SEPT. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum (past 24 hours).	Temp. in Shade. Minimum (past 24 hours).	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire —	93.0	79.0	71	0	0	—
Do. (18th) —	90.2	76.0	72	0	0	—0.08
Jask —	92.2	82.7	83	0	0	—0.17
Muskat —						
Do. ( ) —						
PUNJAB—						
Multan —	101.6	81.6	66	—	7.80	—2.40
Rawalpindi —	98.0	75.0	62	—	10.68	—9.80
Lahore —			53	—	7.08	—3.93
Hissar —	102.4	74 9	54	—	4.20	—4.09
Ambala —	100.1	73.0	51	—	11.28	—10.28
Delhi —	99.0	75.8	57	—	20.90	+0.38
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra —	101.4	76.2	55	—	20.79	—0.72
Allahabad —	97.8	74.4	70	—	20.01	—1.05
Mainpuri —	94.1	75.8	68	—	18.99	—11.06
Jhansi —	97.8	77.5	94	—	30.06	—8.62
Cawnpore —	94.4	75 8	76	—	32.00	+1.88
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad —	104.5	78.8	62	—	1.49	—3.70
Karachi —	84.9	77.7	86	—	0.56	—3.27
Ajmer —	99.8	74.8	60	—	20.46	+8.85
Jaipur —	98.5	71 8	69	—	25.43	+8.14
Kotah —	98.6	8.4	64	—	21.15	+1.73
Mount Abu —	79.0	62.4	87	—	35.70	—10.54
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj —	92.6	76.1	82	—	10.40	—2.34
Dwarka —	89.2	81.2	79	—	16.01	—3.28
Vegaval —	84.1	79.3	88	0.12	18.80	+2.16
Rajkot —	94.1	74.6	74	—	17.56	—9.54
Bhavnagar Para —	96.8	76.0	67	—	19.78	+0.17
Surat —	90.8	78.2	76	0.11	43.43	—9.46
Ahmedabad —	93.2	76.1	76	—	19.16	—7.00
Deesa —	95.8	74.8	86	—	18 49	—7.71
Seemuch —	88.7	70.8	84	—	27.54	+8.50
Indore —	89.8	70.6	64	—	34.42	+6.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore —	89.2	73.2	79	—	30.60	—15.92
Saugor —	89.	69.0	80	—	34.13	—3.86
Hoshangabad —	88.2	71.8	89	—	31.72	—9.14
Khandwa —	89.4	74.0	74	—	25.78	—1.22
Akola —	93.2	74.4	74	—	9.32	—14.68
Amraoti —	94.0	71.6	74	—	11.82	—13.60
Nagpur —	93.6	73.6	71	—	6 48	—12.37
Chanda —	90.7	74 0	76	—	37.67	—14.23
Betul —	90.5	76.0	74	—	32.34	—7.18
KONKAN—						
Bombay —	86.0	78.4	90	0.15	38.28	—25.08
Ratnagiri —	88.5	78.2	86	0.34	52.33	—67.24
Marmugoa —	88.4	78.4	90	0.02	80.57	—12.04
Karwar —	88.6	75.5	93	1.07	75.20	—29.34
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon —	92.7	68.8	66	—	6.26	—9.18
Ahmednagar —	88.2	69.2	83	0.24	4.30	—10.51
Poona —	85.9	68.0	79	—	12.93	—4.97
Sholapur —	91.3	70.1	62	—	4.00	—14.23
Bijapur —	88.6	68.0	80	0.16	8.81	—4.49
Belgaum —	85.5	67.2	84	—	28.81	—4.56
Aurangabad —	91.1	69.0	67	—	5.42	—14.91
Hyderabad (Deccan) —	90.0	72.2	75	—	22 28	—10 00
Hyderabad —	91	75.6	70	—	15.58	—7.61
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore —	83.8	72.2	89	—	106.05	+2 71
Calicut —	81.6	75.1	93	—	162.55	+17 80
Cochin —	85.5	76.1	81	—	81 93	+2 38
Colombo —	86 9	76.9	91	—	81 08	+2 46
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam —	95.0	78.2	76	—	14.02	—8.44
Bellary —	9	77	65	—	6.25	—2.14
Cuddapha —	93	73.2	74	0.02	14.69	—0.67
Madras —	94.2	80.5	70	—	4.97	—.78
Bangalore —	82.7	66.5	85	—	10.36	—5.19
Coimbatore —	90	72.2	77	0.13	3.67	—1.12
Trichinopoly —	90	73.2	63	—	4.14	—.92
Negapatam —	91.0	75 2	87	—	7.94	—0.14

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Varieties to Select
Assorted Styles
From Rs. 8 per Dozen.

Twill Shirts for Office use Rs. 2/4 each.
Zephyr Shirts for occasional use Rs. 4/2 each.

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Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

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EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
BRITISH AUTOMOBILE Co.,
HUGHES ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE NOEL INSTITUTE OF HYSICAL CULTURE,
READYMONEY BUILDING.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TESTIMONIAL.
True Copy.

"Belle Ville,"
Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 2nd February, 19.

Dear Mr. Noel,

Its just four months since I last took up your course of physical training and I am glad to say I have benefitted immensely by it.

I could first lift up only 80 pounds, but now I can jerk up 175 pounds with ease.

All my muscles have been individually developed and I would recommend your system to all those in need of strength and a symetrical figure. Thanking you for all the good you have done me.

I Remain,
Yours Sincerely.
(Sd.) S. S. SHAVAKSHA.

My Postal Tuition Course may be taken up for a moderate fee.

WRITE OR CALL TO-DAY.

Cut Me Out

and send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME, (D. 11), SAMTA, BENGAL. I will bring you FREE literature under PLAIN cover for the rational HOME TREATMENT of all forms of debility and nervous breakdown Etc.

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Ballwalla & Homi
who have their Show-rooms at Hor by Road opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprise and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Esqr. Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages —	8	0	0
„ „ 1000 „ —	16		
Lloyds Balance 8 ozs, 16 folios —	12		
„ „ 15 ozs, 32 „ —	19		
„ Oak Ball 3 inches —	6	0	0
„ „ 3½ „ —	7	0	0
„ „ 4 „ —	8	0	0
Lloyd English Ruler 18 Inches	1	4	0
„ „ 12 „ —	1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Files, —	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper, — Box	4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	5	8	0
Bates Numbering Machine	70	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz.	6	0	0
Diana Blue, Red Pencils, doz.	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz.	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No 1 — doz.	12	0	0
Stones Box File Fulscap ..	3	0	0
Mitchell No. 9, 10, 11 ..	1	12	0

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Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Over French Bank.

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New Stock of Boots and Shoes
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SOLE AGENTS FOR

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High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

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Are now showing a complete and new stock of Woollen, Silk and cotton Suitings, Collars, Ties, Silk and Lisle thresd socks, infact everything required for Gentlemen's outfitting.

Inspection Invited,

Prices strictly moderate.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

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GOLWALA FORT MATRICULATION CLASS

Opposite Fire-brigade.

Guarantee passing in Mathematics at the Matriculation.

Fees returned in case of failure.

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DOES ANYTHING TROUBLE YOUR EYE? Why not write for FREE particulars of the safest, surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

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FOOT TORTURE

CORNS, CALLOUSES, BLISTERS, Aching, Soreness, Swelling, Tenderness.

Cure these immediately and prevent their ever occurring again by resting your feet in the medicated and oxygenated water produced by

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

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Used and highly recommended by HARRY LAUDER, PHYLLIS MONKMAN and numerous other well-known actors, actresses and dancers, also by thousands of soldiers, boxers and others to whom sound feet are an absolute necessity.

A half-pound of this remarkably curative [illegible] pound can be obtained at slight cost from any chemist and will prove sufficient for even the most severe and obstinate cases. *It also stops your rheumatic aches, pains, or stiffness within two minutes.*

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 14.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 288 for Fine Oomra Sept. improved to Rs. 290 and fluctuated between Rs. 288 and Rs. 286, the latter being the quotation at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 286. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 284, and closed at Rs. 283.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

The market will be entirely closed to-morrow (Wednesday) and on Thursday, 16th inst. for Public Holidays.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 14th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/10 7/16
Bank Demand	1/10 1 2
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11/8
Fcs. Demand	47 0
American Dollars	306
Hongkong "	232½
Shanghai "	326½
Japan "	167½
Singap	186

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

Sept. 14th 1920.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	8/4	90 0 0
Do	1	90 0 0
Do.	1¼	91 0 0
Do.	1½	91 0 0
Do	1¾	92 0 0
Do.	2	92 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Sept. 14th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper		82 0 0
Do	1	84 0 0
Do.	1¼	84 0 0
Do.	1½	84 0 0
Do	1¾	85 0 0
Do	2	85 0 0
Do	2¼	85 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		26 8 0
Panchetska joint		83 8 0
Copper English-Bars		83 8 0
Brass-Bars		34 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Sept. 14th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Dewia	No. 10	1 0 6
Spun	No. 10½	1 0 3
Oriental	No. 12½	1 2 6
Saphir	No. 6½	0 12 9
Jaura	No 40/1	2 6 0
Do	No 42/2	2 7 0
Do	No. 2/60	2 7 0

Market steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

Bombay, Sept. 14th 1920. 6 p. m.

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Hall. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	57 0 0	8 9 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	56 0 0	8 6 0
" Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 12 0
" Cawnpore	13 0 0	15 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 4 0	18 0 0
" " Thin	16 12 0	17 4 0
Teaseed. White 65-15	85 0 0	13 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	84 0 0	13 8 0
" Gajar 50-5	77 0 0	17 0 0
" Black	84 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	16 8 0	17 8 0
Groundnuts	86 0 0	86 8 0
Mowraseed	7 0 0	7 12 0
Barley	44 0 0	
Castorseed	52 0 0	11 0 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat May	9 1 0	
Wheat Sept.	9 0 0	
Linseed May	17 8 0	
Linseed Sept.	18 4 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 23/9.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 108/4.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/10 1/2.
D. D. on London, 1/10 9/16.
3 Mst D/a, 1/11 3/8.
D. D. on Paris, Frc 470.
3 Mst D/a, Frc. 525.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 158.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 148.
American Cross Rate, dol. 3.48 1/4.
Paris Cross Rate, Frc. 53.
London Silver spot D, 59.6.
London Silver Forward D, 59.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 80.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 77.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 58-6.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated, 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated, 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated, 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was easy on account of speculators selling.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,800, Bombay Cotton 1,200xd., Bombay Dyeing 3,260, Bradbury 850, Century 1,115, Central India 5,205, Colaba Land 2,900xd., Currimbhoy 1,267½, Fazulbhoy 1,780, Ind. Malwa 590, Kastoorchand 2,100, Kohinoor 3,650xd., Luxmi Cotton 3,635, Madhowji 4,150, Mathuradas 1,225xrt. M. Petit 5,300, New Great 922½, New City 860xd., Pearls 1,230, Premier 235, Simplex 880xrt, Standard 3,200, Swadeshi 3,210, Vishnu Cotton 1,800.

RAILWAYS.

Ah. Dholka 104, Ah. Prantij 555, Amritsar Patti 94, Cen. Prov. Ry. 91, Guzerat Ry. 73xd., Hoshiarpur 67, Sialkote 70xd., Scindh Lt. Ry. 125xd., Tapti Valley 580.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 870, Alcock 815, B. Burma 710, B. Burma N. I. 245pr., Bt. Burma Pt. 17½, B. Tramway 842½, B. Flour 2,825. B. Steam 472½, Bundi Cement 43½, Ind. Cement 465, Katni Ordy 245, Katni Defd. 1,250, Tata Iron Ordy 140, Tata Iron Defd. 805, Tata Hydro 1.040, Tata Oil 270, Tata Bank 34½, B. I. G. Ins. As. 8pr.

COLOUR MARKET.

Sept. 14.

There are no important fluctuations since our last reports. The volume of business is very small. Last week displayed fair activity in Alizarine and fairly good business reported. The general tone does not improve as the demand is poor. The home-quotations are firm and there seems no chances of decrease. The fresh stock of various Dyes arrives regularly. The merchants are eager to sell; however their quotations are firm. The quotations are almost the same as reported last time

MILL STORES

Sept. 14.

The slump in the market continues. Demand has been poor. Fluctuations have been nil. Homeconsignments are ordinary. Up-country mills are buyers of sundries to some extent. Healds keep steady, with no upward tendency. Reeds vary between 4 and 5 annas per 100 dents. Roller-cloth, etc., are silent without material changes. Woollen sundries have undergone slight shrinkage in values. Quotations are almost same.

CHEMICALS

Sept. 14.

Bleaching Powder has considerably eased. Caustic-Soda varied between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 per cwt. Farina, Sago, etc., is almost steady, Bichromate of Potash and Soda have witnessed a slight decline in values. Oils, for lubricating have increased by about four annas per gallon. Glauber-Salt, Washing Soda, Turkey-red-oil, etc., have fair demand with no rise in values.

TEA SALES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 14.

The prices of cheaper grades of tea continue to fall. The stocks in Great Britain on August 31st amounted to £22,478,000 pounds compared with £133,138,000 on August 31st last year. The market is so overweighted that the producers are stated to be losing heavily on the existing quotations.

Two troops special with roughly a thousand men of the Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry regiment left Howrah on Monday afternoon for Bombay by the Bengal Nagpur Railway en route to Mesopotamia. (A.P.)

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 14.

S. S. Dara, Lewis, Jeddah.
S. S. Purnea, Cuthbert, Basrah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Princess for Hull etc.
Steamer Plassey for London.
Steamer Australia for Antwerp.
Steamer Chakdara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Birmingham for Calcutta.

S S Dara:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Dara, 3,082 tons, Captain E R Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 1,409 pilgrims.

S S Purnea:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain J. Cuthbert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh with a general cargo and 33 passengers.

EXPORT.

Sept. 14.

S S Alipore for London 37 cwt. gum Asafoetida, F Nowroji and Co; 1,000 cwt. myrabolams, P. Madhuradas and Co.

S S Alipore for Hamburg, 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore for Antwerp 101 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 86 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool 1,821 cwt. linseed, Forbes, Forbes and Campbell and Co.; 45 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co.; 90 bales wool raw, J. A Begbie and Co.; 30 bales cotton twist The David Mills; 25 bales wool raw, S Kurumsee; 125 bales cotton, Alloodin Mohamad; 2 bales wool raw, B Balabdass; 11 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co; 27 bales wool raw, K G Rakhobdas; 45 bales wool raw, Atmaram Moolchand; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Slysia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—25 bales cotton T P. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 4000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 185 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 9 bales silk waste, M H Fozaz and Co.

S S Princess for Hull:—16000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Peebles for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 7000 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros; 5000 cwts poppy seed, 19240 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Peebles for Havre:—100 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co.

S S Australia for Antwerp:—2001 cwts rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 325 bales cotton, E K Palia and Co; 260 cwts buffalo horn, E Mahomed and Sons; 4989 cwts gingelly seed, 4000 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Australia for Genoa:—1000 cwts linseed, L Jivanlal and Co; 6080 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Australia for Middlesborough:—1000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining.

S S Anglier for Antwerp:—150 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co; 330 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 202 bales cotton, E Spinner; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglier for Ghent:—1205 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglier for Hamburg:—275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Eaton Hall for Hull:—10000 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—200 bales cotton T P. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Hindoo for Hull:—2400 cwts castor seed, 2095 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton grey yarn, R D Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co.

S S [illegible]ska for Hongkong:—56 cwts buffalo [illegible], C Nathoo.

IMPORT.

Sept. 14.

S S Dunera from Yokohama, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie:—468 cases silk goods, 2 cases porcelainware, 37 cases cotton goods, 37 bales cotton yarn, 100 cases enamelled ware, 2 cases woollen goods, 34 cases brassware, 74 bales yellow silk, 38 cases paper, 191 bales raw silk, 692 packages 1059 cases tea.

S S Burrumbeet from Hongkong, Agents A Namazee:—668 bags sago flour, 78 bags sage seeds, 35 tons planks, 17 bags nutmegs.

S S Brazil Maru from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham:—22 cases paper, 439 kegs 31 casks dyes paste, 43 drums 2 cases dyes dry, 17 cases wine, 20 cases liquors, 1 case cotton goods, 10 cases enamelledware, 100 cases beer, 83 casks chloride of magnesium, 200 bundles yellow metal sheets.

S S Coconada from Busra, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—3260 No. empty drums, 1364 baskets wet dates, 200 bags dry dates.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

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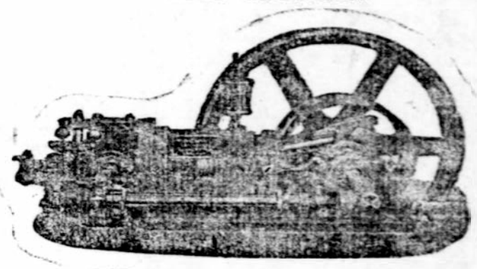
AND

Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION.

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.



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is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.

In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt gold nib

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Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.

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THE FAMOUS "NEW YORK" MODEL "TX" MASTER VIBRATOR.

The "New York" Master Vibrator is as necessary as ever in securing perfect timing or synchronizing of the spark in the various cylinders to secure the maximum power at all times.

Model "TX" Master Vibrator is so generally well known as to require no explanation. It is the only Vibrator built having patented steel deck construction, which absolutely insures perfect alignment of the parts so that it cannot become out of adjustment.

Rs. 35-0 each.

The instrument is put up in a finely finished mahogany case, size 6×3×3 in., and fitted with a switch for operating on magneto or batteries.

It insures easy starting, more power, and enables anyone to instantly adjust, so that all four cylinders fire perfectly even.

Rs. 35-0 each.

NEW YORK

"SENIOR" MASTER VIBRATOR.

"The Vibrator of Quality."

These Senior Master Vibrator for the past ten years has represent the *highest grade construction* and most costly materials possible to procure While its principal sale has been for the Model "T" Ford cars, it nevertheless will work equally satisfactory on ALL cars using battery or low tension magnetos. It employs a vibrator of extremely simple construction in which is incorporated the hammer blow or break participle. This construction entirely overcomes the possibility of the vibrator STICKING when the output of the magneto or battery is low.

WITH LARGE KICK SWITCH. Rs. 45 each.

"SENIOR" MASTER VIBRATOR With Regular Snap Switch. Rs. 40-0 each.

Lower Vibrator Spring with contact point for Model "TX" Master Vibrator. Rs. 4-8 each.

Do. Flat Type, Rs. 4-8 each.

Upper Vibrator Spring for Model "TX" Master Vibrator with contact point. Rs. 4-8 each.

WITH GENUINE YALE LOCK SWITCH. Rs. 50 each.

UPPER SPRING FOR "SENIOR" TYPE VIBRATOR with contact point. Rs. 4-8 each.

LOWER SPRING Do. Rs. 4-8 each.

BUY GENUINE PARTS.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,

ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,

SANDHURST BRIDGE, CHOWPATI, BOMBAY.

Tele.: No. 5121. *Telegr:* "AUTOMOTIVE."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENNS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Khordad Sal.

THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

Banks closed: Ganesh Chaturthi.

FRIDAY, Sept. 17.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

GEO. CHARLES POLEMAN has passed away at St. George's Hospital on Tuesday, the 14th Sept., 1920. Funeral to-morrow inserted by his sorrowing Father, Brother and Sister other papers to copy.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

An ordinary General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 21st instant at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 11-30 a.m (S. T.).

BANDRA HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bandra Hindu Association, Dr. V. R. Teadulker, will deliver a lecture on the "Mechanism of Human Body," to-day, at 5 p.m. in the hall of the Association under the presidentship of Mr. S. V. Bhandarker.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

A public lecture, in the Dadar Goregaon kar's Chawl, will be delivered by Mr. Luxman Balwant Bhopatkar of Poona, on the "Goal of Hindoo Religion" in Marathi on Sunday the 19th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Roman Catholic Members of the Secretariat, the Offices of the Private and Military Secretaries of His Excellency the Governor, the Accountant General, the Currency Office, the Stamp Office, the Administrator General's Office and the High Court, will offer their Anhual Thanksgiving Mass on to-morrow, at the Shrine of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill, at 8 a.m. (S. T.). The Mass will be rendered by a Choir composed of the Secretariat employees

PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a condolence meeting of the "Bombay Press Owners" Association held on the 12th instant, at the Servants of India Society under the presidency of Shet Pandurang Javji, resolutions expressing sense of deep sorrow and loss sustained by the Association by the deaths of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Shet Khemraj Shri Krishna Das, the proprietor of the Shri Venkatshwar Parel on Sunday, the 12th instant, when the proprietor of the Manoranjan Press, were adopted. It was suggested that a paper entitled "Tilak" should be published in all important languages of India.

PETROLIUM WORKERS' UNION.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala sends the following for publication:—A meeting of the Asiatic Petrolium Company's workmen was held at Poibavdi, Depressed Class Mission Compund, Parel on Sunday the 12th instant, when Mr. F. J. Ginwala presided and explained to them the objects and benefits of the Union at great length. Thereupon the men unanimously resolved to form a "Petrolium Worker's Union" and appointed Messrs. F. J. Ginwala and S. H. Jhabwala, as Honorary Secretaries, E. M. Bahadurji, as treasurer, and F. R. Merchant as Honorary Auditor. A managing committee of the Union was also appointed. Several other workmen of the other Petrolium Companies in Bombay also attended the meeting and they to showed their willingness to join the Union The men also resolved to remain firm until their demands were complied with by the Manager.

MOUNT MARY FESTIVAL AT BANDRA

The annual Mount Mary festival, which was preceded by a Novena and Solemn Vespers was celebrated in the famous Church of Mount Mary at Bandra on Sunday.

The feast day and night passed without any unpleasant incident. The festive season closes on Sunday next. The police *bandobast* was very good and it appears they had not a single guest to entertain in the lock up.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

WEST END CINEMA.

This week Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are offering to their patrons one of their choicest and best Million-dollar productions—"Male and Female," a Paramount Artcraft Picture that promises to appeal very strongly to all classes alike. This film is exceptionally lavish in its setting and unique in conception. The idea of shorning society of its artificial man-made gradations and of forcing humanity to stand the test of Worth on a desert island—the thought of leaving the butler the aristocrat the parlour maid and the peeress stranded in an uninhabited island jungle, far from the civilized world—are things that certainly command attention. The exhibitors are confident that this film will arouse as much interest and excitement as their former Million-dollar productions "Cleopatra, Les Miserables, Aladdin," etc.

THE GLOBE CINEMA.

Another new serial has commenced at the "Globe" this week and the management promise that in "Lightning Bryce" they will be giving their patrons a serial that will strike them as nearly the best ever screened in Bombay. There are many points about it that put it in the first rank of serials. Ann Little and Jack Hoxie are in the leading roles of the film which is the work of Joe Brandt the author of "Elmo the Mighty" and many other successful serials, itself recommendation, if one is required.

"A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"

WARING COMPANY AT EXCELSIOR.

E. C. Hemmerde an eminent K.C. and Member of Parliament wrote this play with the object of exposing the weaknesses of the Divorce Court Laws and showing how a woman absolutely innocent of the charges brought against her can be divorced.

The Waring Coy. last night very forcibly brought out the possibility of such a contingency arising by taking us through the usual channels leading up to that ugly finale "Divorce." Peggy Admaston the wife of George Admaston M.P. is attracted though not in love with Collingwood, a gentleman of fashion.

Collingwood however is madly in love with Mrs. Admaston and trouble is started by his conveniently failing to take the right train and detaching himself and Mrs. Admaston from a party on the continent. His plans take the pair to a Paris Hotel where Mrs. Admaston is led to believe that their presence there was the hand of fate. Collingwood had unfortunately made a confidante of Lady Attwill, who had designs on the Right Hon. George Admaston and hoped if she succeeded in compromising Mrs. Admaston with Collingwood to bring about a divorce and so become the Hon. Mrs. George. To further her interests she writes anonymously to George Admaston, informing him of Collingwood's and his wife's intentions though the wife was completely ignorant of the false position into which she was unwittingly being led and tells him to have the pair shadowed to substantiate her charges.

Events prove Collingwood to be in Mrs. Admaston's room which also adjoined his—at the suspicious hour of 1 a.m. and while Mrs. Admaston was not suitably attired for the occasion. Evidence of this having been procured George Admaston who follows up his wife refuses to accept her explanations that at the most she was guilty of an indiscretion and nothing more and files a suit for divorce. The case is part heard when Collingwood finding his love is not returned does his utmost to rehabilitate Mrs. Admaston in her husband's estimation and succeeds in obtaining evidence and a confession that Lady Attwill was the anonymous informant who had made false statements and George Admaston takes back his wife who had never ceased to love him. Miss Jeannette Sherwin gave a very fine rendering of the wife who was unconscious of the results of her foolish ways and particularly in the scene where she is being cruelly cross-examined by her husband's counsel was responsible for some very real acting.

Mr. Charles Quartermaine was Collingwood and as usual was perfectly at home.

UNFAIR TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a true copy from "The Simla Times" of the 2nd inst. in connection with the appointment of Col. Street, which gives abundant proofs how Government, intentionally or thoughtlessly, encourages its favourite officials to the great detriment of honest and quiet medical practitioners who are trying to earn a living in Bombay.

It is distinctly laid down that such high officials as the Dean of the Grant Medical College and the Head of the E. G. Hospital are not allowed to do private practice, and yet every hour of the day and every day of the month and year one sees these well-paid servants of the Crown running about from one house to the other in the town. I put it to you, Sir, is this fair and honest to those who have spent thousands of rupees after their education only to be run over by these favourites of the Government who not only draw fat salaries, but have the best of advantage of gaining experience and thus securing the confidence of the public by holding these first class appointments, which other medical men even better qualified could never dream of securing!

I trust, Sir, you will be good enough to insert this correspondence in your esteemed journal as it is a question of not Col. So and So or the Police Surgeon or the Head of the Government Laboratory, but it is a question seriously affecting the whole of the Medical profession in Bombay and elsewhere.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. ETC.

"The Simla Times," writes in its issue of Sept. 2, 1920, as follows:—

A correspondent takes exception to the appointment of Lt.-Col. A. Street, I.M.S., to the charge of St. Georges Hospital, Bombay. This officer has retired from the service and is engaged in private practice in Bombay. He either already has or intends to open a nursing home in Bombay.

His appointment deprives an I.M.S. officer on the active list of one of the plums of the Service and it cannot be for a moment assumed that there is no one suitable for it. It gives him an unfair advantage over others who are trying to earn a living in Bombay. There are definite Government orders to the effect that the officer in charge of St. George's Hospital as well as the Police Surgeon are strictly debarred from private practice as well as from consulting work. The present police surgeon and both the last incumbents of the E. G. Hospital had consulting rooms in the Fort. This was brought officially to the notice of H. E. the Governor, but still it continues. It is very unlikely that Col. Street will be bound by these orders of Government.

Every one who knows the amount of work entailed by the appointments referred to knows that there ought to be no time available for any other work such as contract practice for Bank officials, etc., etc.

The Dean of the G. M. College is also supposed to hold a full time post and yet his board in the Hornby Road shows his consulting hours. Bombay is full of highly qualified practitioners, Indians as well as English, and the enforcement of existing rules would entail no hardships on the public.

BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SIR GANGADHAR ON NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

The Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd., (now converted to the Bank of Morvi Ltd.) was held on the 13th September 1920. In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, the Hon. Sir Gangadharrao M. Chitnavis occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Moolraj P. Parekh, read the notice convening the meeting and the Report of the Directors as circulated among the Shareholders was taken as read. The Auditors' separate report was then read and also the Agents' explanations thereto which had been approved by the Directors in Board Meeting. It was resolved that this meeting considers the explanations of the Agents to the separate report of the Auditors to be satisfactory and approves the same.

The Chairman then made the following speech:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,—In the absence of your Chairman of the Board of Directors, Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, it is very kind of you to offer me the Chair at to-day's General Meeting. I had the honour of being your Chairman at the first meeting of the National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd., by which name it was then called. It has now been as you see, converted into the Bank of Morvi, Ltd. I am proud to rejoin you at a time when the concern has emerged through difficult times of stress and strain and is now in such a prosperous condition. This is the ninth occasion on which we meet in this General Meeting, and as the Report is already before you, with your permission, I will take this ninth report and accounts as read.

Gentlemen, I now propose dealing in a few words with the present position of the Bank and telling you as to how it has been able to attain its present prosperous condition.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.

Our authorised Capital was One Crore of Rupees, dividend into 4,00,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. Our subscribed and Paid-up Capital was Rs. 10,66,275 upto 29th June 1920. At first when we began, our Subscribed Capital was Rs. 25,00,000, but after the Banking crisis, we were compelled to forfeit several shares which reduced the Capital to a little over Rupees Ten Lacs. At the last General Meeting it was resolved to re-issue these forfeited shares, and further, to cope with the present business, the Directors considered it advisable to issue the remaining three lacs shares of Rs. 25 each and passed resolution to that effect. I am glad to inform you that through the untiring exertions of the Managing Agent, Mr. C. I. Parekh, all the forfeited shares were re-issued, making the paid-up Capital Rs. 25,00,000 in fully paid-up shares of Rs. 25 each and later on the same capital is increased to Rs. 40,00,000 by calling up Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 25 each on the aforesaid 3 lakhs shares, without giving any brokerage or under-writing commission. Gentlemen, you will agree with me that this was a very creditable piece of business on the part of those who managed this concern, especially as that was a time when reports went about that even the best reputed concerns were obliged to pay very heavy commissions for such floatations. Gentlemen, it is necessary to mention here at this stage how we got this additional capital. You will be glad to learn that it was due to the generous help we received from that most enterprising and sagacious prince His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, who, desirous of supporting this essentially Indian concern, kindly came forward to give his help, sympathy and patronage. Not only has His Highness taken up a large number of shares but he has also patronised it by promising to deposit Rs. 25 lakhs as a fixed deposit for five year at 5% per annum, out of which as announced, Rs. 10 lakhs have already been received and deposited. It is for the generous help that he has given us that we have associated this concern with the honoured name of Prince, and have styled it "The Bank of Morvi Ltd." We offer our best thanks to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi as also to Mr. C. I. Parekh whose efforts have resulted in bringing about this happy transaction. Gentlemen, I beg to take this opportunity to appeal not only to our Princes and rich men with enterprising spirit but also to all wage-earners and to all those who practice thrift to help and co-operate with such Banks which will be the main instrument of our power and wealth, which will help to bring an increase in our trade, which will make us agents for carrying on business in foreign countries as well as enable us to command greater influence in our direct trade without any intermediate party. These are the institutions which are likely to give a stake in the country to all those who desire partnership therein and thus prevent the approach of Bolshevism, that "great disease which destroys the poor man's living along with the rich man's property."

FIXED DEPOSITS AND WORKING CAPITAL.

These I am glad to find are gradually increasing and now stand at Rs. 81 lakhs and Rs. 1,36,67,000, respectively, and I am sure, as the condition and the prosperity of the Bank inspires confidence, they are sure to increase with your co-operation.

You will find from the Report that on a paid-up Capital of Rs. 10,66,275 on 29th June, 1920, the nett profit that the Bank has made is Rs. 1,64,818/10/10. This will surely be considered very satisfactory. The Directors have therefore recommended for the shareholders the usual 9% dividend along with a special bonus of 8%. In ordinary circumstances they would not have declared such bonus, but the Capital having been increased, the Directors have thought it advisable to give some benefit to Old shareholders in the shape of a special bonus as now recommended.

BUILDINGS.

We have purchased a building in Humam Street for Rs. 6,17,000 which will be demolished and new buildings will be erected on those premises to suit our requirements by spending about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lakhs. The price of the land has greatly increased since the Bank made this purchase and it is hoped that we will be able to realise about 9% interest on the investment. By this transaction, the Bank will not only have the satisfaction to see that it will be housed in a building of its own, but that it has also made a large profit in the bargain.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT.

Though our Bank is not an Industrial Bank, we have been able to help several small concerns which are in good condition and which enjoy prosperity. We have thus helped in a way to some small extent to keep labour employed and contended.

EXCHANGE.

In the present uncertain state of the commercial situation much attention is focussed on the course of Exchange as importers had placed large orders for August, September and onward shipments when Exchange was at 2s. 9d. The goods are to be paid off at about 1s. 9 5/8d. A similar situation has arisen in the Japanese exchange also. Expert commercial opinion in Bombay is to the effect that the present financial policy of the Government is sure to affect prejudicially the financial condition of the country. That opinion has made itself heard both through the press and the public representatives both in the Council and outside as regards the policy of Government re. Reverse Councils and its whole Currency Policy. The promoters of this Bank along with their fellow-workers elsewhere seem to think that the Government's policy is encouraging speculation of gold and creating unhealthy competition amongst us. They assure me that it will be wise for Government to sell gold at each and every treasury office, minimum 10 Tolas or more, at a fixed announced price, whereby the intermediate speculators will go out of the field and the genuine consumers will get gold at the above price. They think that this would satisfy all the parties and the main object which the Government have in view, that is, that of keeping equilibrium with gold and exchange, would be gained. I will not try to go into such controversial matters as they have been fully threshed out by Indian Chamber and other commercial bodies, who are conversant with these matters better than myself. I will only say that Government should give careful consideration to all these representations and do everything possible to allay fear and anxiety in the money market. We have in the Finance Minister, Mr. Hailey, an officer who, during the short time that he has been in this post of responsibility, has mastered this subject and has inspired confidence in his financial ability, but it must be remembered that he has the two-fold duty of obeying the behests of the Finance Committee of the India Council and look also to the interest of the people of this country

We have now to thank the staff who have worked well and given us satisfaction throughout the year. The Directors have awarded them a Bonus of 15%.

I need not mention that the Managing Agent Mr. C. I Parekh deserves all the credit for the excellent management of the concern.

The Directors' Report was then adopted, a dividend of Re. 1/2 per share and a bonus of Re. 1 per share was declared, the appointment of Messrs. Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Manilal Gokalbhai as additional Directors was confirmed, the retiring Directors were re-elected and the Auditors were appointed.

The meeting dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

TILAK-GUNA-KALAP.

Introduced to the expectant public by a series of postponed promises on the part of the publisher, the "Tilak-Guna-Kalap" or "Tributes to Tilak's Memory" is a proof of the devotion of the publisher for the departed leader of India. The neatly bound 125 pages of the "Kalap," interspersed with numerous illustrative photographs and at least ten special designs of artistic value, do credit to the enterprise of Mr. Yande, the publisher, who offers the work free to all the subscribers of "Indu Prakash" and at the low price of Rs. 1-8 to all the registered claimants of the same. A short life of the hero leads us into the very heart of the supreme purpose of Lok. Tilak's life. It is aptly said that the Lokmanya was more loved than appreciated. The editor in his short review skilfully works upon the fund of his closely-studied material, and gives us a clear insight into the life of the Lokmanya. One cannot but be disappointed at the briefness with which he has dealt with some very interesting features of Lokmanya Tilak's life—such as the circumstances that led to Lok. Tilak's choice of calling on the very threshold of his life, his political activities as the crowning point of his "Karmayoga", and the most debated province in the whole of his open and well known career, his views on social reform. From what we see here, we are sure, that a more detailed study of Tilak's life, would be very gladly welcomed, if forthcoming from the same able pen.

Another very interesting feature—and this is the most important one to be studied in the life of any great man and especially so in the life of so freely and easily accessible a man like the Lokmanya—is the long series of reminiscences and anecdotes of the late Lokmanya. The Lokmanya's life was an open book to all. The practical and ethical side of the Lokmanya's leadership cannot better be studied than in the novel group of articles contributed to this volume by the departed patriots friends and coworkers. Mr. Page's reminiscences are a clear proof of what personal and almost parental interest the Lokmanya took in his followers with a view to make them efficient workers in the national cause. The most important of them all are those narrated by Mr. Fadnis. Here is Lokmanya's answer to his critics, who blame him for not having done any constructive work. Want of competent men was his plea and consequently the work of creating a political consciousness was the first thing he set himself to achieve. Numerous Poetic tributes to Tilak's memory figure in the volume, while the work is plentifully illustrated with photos and designs. The Lokmanya is in fifteen different positions and as "the sun in the firmament of politics surrounded by his numerous followers—luminaries" forms an interesting souvenir of the great leader. The rest are all patriotically conceived, beautifully arranged and artistically executed. The publisher Mr. Damodhar Savlaram Yande specially thanks Messrs. M. R. Jaykar, D. G. Padhaye, R. P. Paranjpye, Mrs. Avanthikabai Gokhale and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar for their kind contribution to the English columns of this book. The publisher also thanks the "Bombay Chronicle" for the help rendered. The Marathi pages have been contributed in the main by Mr. Yande and his lieutenant Mr. Phatak. The work which is priced at Rs. only can be had from the publisher Mr. Damodhar Savleram Yande, the proprietor of the "Indu Prakash" Press, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LTD.

The following are extracts from the report of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, to be presented at the general meeting of shareholders on the 18th instant:—

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders of the Bank the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1920.

The nett profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 10,763 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 55,857-13-4. Out of this sum the Directors have paid Rs. 13,199-12-0 as *ad-interim* dividend at annas four per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1919, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,658-1-4, which the Directors recommend to appropriate as follows:

In payment of Dividend at annas five per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1920, Rs. 31,250; To be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 11,408-1-4. Total Rs. 42,658-1-4.

HIGH COURT

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

PAN-SHOP OWNER GETS 3 MONTHS.

Emperor.

vs.

Gopal Bhikshet.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Common Jury.)

The accused in this case, an owner of three pan shops at Girgaon Mandvi and Parel was charged with (1) kidnapping a boy named Ganpat aged 10 years from the lawful guardianship of his parents and (2) with causing him simple hurt in order to extort a confession.

Mr. K M Talkarkhan appeared for the Crown; while Mr. I. N. Menta defended the accused. a

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution were that the accused owned a Pan shop at Mandvi. Opposite to his place there was a Hindu tea shop where the boy Ganpat was employed. This boy used to take cups of tea from the tea shop to the accused. On the 25th of July, the accused with another man went to the room of Gampat's father Devji at 7 a.m. and said that the owner of the tea shop wanted the boy as there were no other boys in the tea shop. Now the boy used to eat and sleep in the tea shop but the previous night he had gone to sleep at his father's place. The boy went with the accused who instead of taking him to the tea shop, took him to Girgaon in a tram car. The boy was taken to the accused's shop at Girgaon and was there threatened. The accused told the boy that he had stolen his purse and he should reeurn it. The boy did not confess, so the accused tied his hands with a rope, beat him and burnt his fingers with incense stick. The accused then left the place. One Dhondu, a servant of the shop saw this. The boy cut the rope with his teeth, extricated himself and went out and ulimately reached the Pydhonie Police Station at 5 p.m., where he found his parents who had made a complaint to the Police at Mandvi and who were brought there.

DEFENCE VERSION.

The defence was that on the previous day the accused had remonstrated with the boy for stealing his purse which contained a tobacco license. So being afraid that he would prosecute him for theft, the boy left for his father's place and lived there for the night. His parents also were afraid that the accused would prosecute the boy for theft, so they brought this false charge against the accused.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of kidnapping. On the other charge of hurt the jury returned a verdict of guilty by 6 to 3.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority and said he would deal leniently with the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADMINISTERING STUPEFYING DRUG.

ACCUSED GETS SEVEN YEARS.

Emperor

vs.

Baburao alias Mahipat Rama.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt and a Common Jury.)

The accused was charged with the offence of (1) administering a stupefying drug to Narayan and his wife Laxmi with intent to commit theft and (1) theft in a building on the 27th of July last.

Mr. R. J. Modi appeared for the Crown.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution are that one Narayan Ramji owned a printing press and lived at Kumbharwada with his wife Laxmibai. He also kept both male and female servants at his place. This Narayan was a religious man and believed that Sadhus were able to cure patients by prayers. He had great faith in one Sadhu named Rama and known as Bawa Bhandari. This Bawa Bhandari used to offer prayers for the members of Narayan's family in order to cure them. On the 26th of July the accused went to Narayan with a note purporting to be from Bawa Bhandari to the effect that he (the accused) would offer prayers for him at his place. As Narayan did not want him on that day he took down his address and asked him to go. Next day Narayan met the accused on the road and took him home. The complainant then asked the accused what sort of work he was doing. The accused said that he would blacken his palm and prophecy his future. The accused asked for a piece of camphor when the accused opened a box which contained some valuables and out of that box took out a eight anna piece and sent for camphor. Camphor was brought and powdered. Some jaggery was brought, also some lemons and the accused and Narayen remained in the room. Accused offered some prayers and afterwards distributed three pills of jaggery to Narayen and other persons. Next day he repeated this and again gave three pills—one to Narayan, one to his wife, and one to the maid servant. These pills contained some stupefying drug and all of them became unconscious, when the accused took away the box containing valuables and absconded: when the male servant came, he saw these three persons lying unconscious and informed the manager of the printing press who sent for a doctor. After they recovered information was given to the Police, and the accused was arrested.

The jury after hearing evidence brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty on both the charges and his Lordship sentenced the accused to seven years' transportation on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

COMMUNITY OF FRENCH AND ITALIAN INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept., 15.

Aixlesbains.—At the conclusion of the conference between Sgr. Giolitti and M. Millerand, the Prime Ministers approved the publication of the statement that they found that their common interests were in every way easily reconcilable.

CHARGE AGAINST MR. LLOYD GEORGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept., 15.

It now transpires that before leaving London Kameneff sent a letter to certain members of the House of Commons protesting against the circumstances attending his departure and bitterly accusing Mr. Lloyd George during his stay of using every means to delay the approach of peace negotiations.

The statement is described by Sir William Sutherland M.P. as entirely untrue.

LATEST CABLES

FACTS ABOUT THE COAL OUTPUT.

MINERS' CASE EXPLODED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept., 15.

Apropos of the question of the present distribution of coal output a White Paper shows that during the quarter ended June 30th fifty-eight million tons were produced of which mine consumption and miners coal absorbed nearly a tenth and approximately nine and a half million tons were exported. The costs of production totalled eighty-eight millions sterling of which sixty-six millions were paid out in wages. The tonnage raised per person was 49.33. The return shows that the gross profits of coal mining were eight millions sterling for the June quarter, but the amount is subject to charges for interest, depreciation, owners' profits and capital adjustments making a net profits for the quarter 750,000 or three millions a year.

In this connection it is pointed out that Mr. Smillie's case for the reduction of fourteen shillings and twopence in the price of coal is based on his assumption that the industry will give a year's surplus of sixty-six millions. Consequently, it is claimed that the return completely exploded the miners' case. The figures show, moreover, that the average earnings of coal workers of all grades are £226 sterling annually, against £82 before the war. Compared with the previous quarter, the output of mines decreased by approximately four million tons while the coal exported decreased by nearly two and a half million tons.

MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNERS.

RESOLVE TO CURTAIL PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept., 15.

A Manchester telegram says that official inquiries among members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners show that there is general acceptance of the proposal systematically to curtail production in order to meet the present difficulties. It is expected that the Emergency Committee of the Federation which meets in Manchester on the 14th instant will suggest the adoption of some form of short time.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN PREMIERS.

DECIDE ON COLLABORATION IN ASIA MINOR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 15.

Aixlesbains.—In the statement approved by them M. Millerand and Signor Giolitti emphasise that primary base of peace is more especially agreement in Europe of Great Britain, Italy and France. They declare that such wars as Russo-Polish war must be ended and also hostilities between the Turkish Nationalists and the Constantinople Government. An agreement is recorded as regards Turkey's integrity and the recognition of the desirability of friendly collaboration in the development of French and Italian interests in Asia Minor and the avoidance of competition between their respective nationals. As regards the thorny question of the policy towards Russia, the Premiers record "Governments of Italy and France respect their mutual freedom of action as regards the Soviet Government."

BREAK UP OF ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

KAMENEFF DEFENDS HIMSELF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept. 15.

In the course of a letter which he sent to some members of Parliament, Kameneff alleged that the Prime Minister decided to hide the breach under a cloud of accusations against himself in his official capacity. There were four counts, namely, his participation in the realisation of Russian jewels in Britain, the subsidising of the "Daily Herald", having relations with the Council of Action and incorrect transmission of Russian conditions for the armistice with Poland. Dealing with these charges seriatim, Kameneff declares that he had nothing to do with the realisation of the jewels. He had in neither his personal nor official capacity had dealings with the "Daily Herald" or any newspaper, and he clearly informed the Council of Action when the latter visited him that he was under an obligation not to do anything beyond communicating bare facts.

As regards the Polish armistice he asserts that the Soviet abandoned the point about the Workers' Militia in Poland as the result of his representations. He says that the introduction of this point is all the more hypocritical because the Prime Minister might have used it three weeks back if he had considered it an obstacle to the pursuit of peace negotiations. He expresses regret that Government has broken off negotiations owing to paltry and supplied by subor

Sir Williams Kameneff's statement most of them If necessary by the Bri

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 15, 1920.

A LESSON IN CO-OPERATION.

Lord Chelmsford has unwittingly done a great service to the cause of non-cooperation. If the Congress resolution moved by Mr. Gandhi on this subject was important no less important is the significance which attaches to the disallowance in the Imperial Council of the Punjab resolution of which due notice was given by Mr. Shastri. It was sought to thank Mr. Montagu for his statement that the British Empire is based on the idea of equal partnership and racial equality. It was sought to affirm the promise held out by the British Cabinet in paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State's despatch of May 26 last that the Government of India would be directed to take punitive action against the guilty officials. It was sought further as an alternative to prevent the payment of any pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance of any kind to those officers who had been "found guilty of improper and callous excercise of such powers or of acts calculated to humiliate Indians as a race." The Viceroy, "after giving the matter his most earnest and careful consideration" came to the conclusion that Mr. Shastri's resolutions could not be moved "consistently with public interest" and, therefore, under Rule 7 of the Council regulations they would be disallowed! Here is this precious rule: "The President may disallow any resolution or part of a resolution without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be moved consistently with the public interests or that it should be moved in the Legislative Council of a local Government." We say, with all the seriousness we can command, that Lord Chelmsford has committed the greatest blunder that it was in the power of any high official to commit at this juncture. Nevertheless, we are free to confess that we are not at all surprised. In fact, Lord Chelmsford has only been true to his own traditions and furnished a fresh demonstration of his unfitness to hold the high office which he occupies. He has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing.

First and foremost his action has shown up the ridiculous character of the puppet show, which goes on with Church-warden solemnity at Simla; and, in the words of Mr. Shastri, has given "a vivid and shocking proof of the impotence of the Imperial Legislative Council, humiliating the position of its members." It has done more. Now was the time to bolster up the dignity of the Council; to show that the fears of those who were eager to boycott the new scheme were foolish and vain; to take an uncompromising stand against all tactics for the hushing up of truth and of the voice of the people by a stroke of arbitrary action. But Lord Chelmsford thought otherwise. At the most serious moment in the constitutional struggle now raging in India, bureaucracy, acting through him, has thrown all pretence about the people's rights to the winds and preferred to stand by the rule of arbitrary power. In this the people of India have been given a foretaste of what they should expect under the "Great Scheme" which is to usher in a new era in their aspirations for freedom and self-government! Innocent though it seems, there is an identical rule under the Government of India Act which Parliament has sanctioned as applicable both to the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It reads as follows: "The Governor-General may, within the period of notice, disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest.. . ." Among the great statesmen who will sit in authority upon their countrymen there may be perchance a Shastri who feeling that the honour and safety of his country is at stake, will be impelled to give notice of resolutions on the Punjab. What will be their fate? There is no question now as to what their fate will be. The Government have securely safeguarded themselves against any such untoward contingencies as the giving of notice of awkward resolutions; and if the impotence of the Council members to-day appears humiliating, their position under the new scheme will render their pathetic impotence doubly intolerable.

Apart from the constitutional aspect it is necessary to emphasise the thin and specious plea under which Mr. Shastri's resolutions have been unceremoniously strangled. Here is a matter of the supremest importance to our country. Public men, Councillors, Congressmen, the Press can think of nothing else but the horrors of the Punjab tragedy and how to prevent in future the commission of dastardly crimes against the people. Both houses of Parliament have hotly debated the issue and, having failed to vindicate the full justice of our claims, they are faced with the fact that the whole of India has now been brought to the verge of an unprecedented crisis. And yet when a member of the Imperial Council wishes to throw a little more light on this question, wishes to tie the Government to the pledges given, wishes to prevent the infliction of insult after insult upon a powerless people whose revenues are being charged with pensions and allowances for those who have perpetrated the foulest atrocities against them—the Government disallow the utterance of a single word in the Council in the supposed interests of the public! Why, the interest of the public demands such discussion! It demands the punishment of the guilty, guarantees against a single pie of its money going as pension or allowance to the Dyers and O'Dwyers and the abrogation of a system which can place its very existence at the mercy of a butchering general. We were not aware, and it will come as a shock to the "sanest" Moderate among us, until we were told by Lord Chelmsford that it is against the interests of the public to applaud the verdict of the Secretary of State affirming the principle of racial equality in our country! We were really groping in the dark until we were told on high authority that our demand to safeguard ourselves by asking for deterrent punishment of the guilty officials who behaved with foul savagery in the Punjab is not really to our interest! Can cynicism go further? If public interest means the interest of a handful of official who are afraid of the exposure which unrelenting criticism would subject them to then we agree with Lord Chelmsford. But why this tender, sheltering regard for the Dyers and O'Dwyers under the fictitious guise of the interest of the people? And how long will the Executive "be under a constant temptation to escape being confronted with their critics and of exalting their own convenience and prestige to the level of complete identity with public interests?" Mr. Gandhi says: Not long. The action of the Executive in question has converted even Mr. Shastri into a temporary non-cooperator since he was apparently so disgusted that he gave notice withdrawing his remaining resolutions. If this is the impetus given to Mr. Shastri's mind what impetus has not this action given to the movement which stands for the complete boycott of the Councils? The country will endorse the action taken by Messrs. Ayyengar and Khaparde as well as Mr. Shastri in withdrawing their resolutions. In fact Lord Chelmsford has given us a timely reminder that the scheme promulgated by Mr. Montagu is not, as some may be inclined to believe, something incomparably better than the wit of Solon and Manu could have achieved but merely the old wine of bureaucracy in bottles which are hardly new. He has incidentally taught India a lesson in Co-operation!

Notes of the Day.

The Dead Issue.

Our morning contemporary tries to whip up an opposition to Non-Cooperation. It blames Lala Lajpat Rai for adopting a non-committal attitude in the beginning. All things considered, the President did well in leaving the National Assembly to decide for itself, uninfluenced by him in any way. So far as boycott of Councils, the bone of contention, was concerned, Lala Lajpat Rai had definitely pronounced his opinion in favour of it, long before the Congress met. In fact, Mr. Banerjea declined the President's invitation to attend the Congress on the ground that Lala Lajpat Rai had already made up his mind. It is due to the President to mention that whatever his personal opinion was, he had declared that he would loyally accept the decision of the Congress. In these circumstances, Lala Lajpat Rai could not have treated Non-Cooperation in his presidential address and if he had, it would not have been to the liking of prejudiced critics like the "Times of India." These worthies want to magnify the little differences regarding the programme of Non-Cooperation, forgetting that the great Assembly was entirely in favour of the adoption both of the principle and the practice of Non-Cooperation. The "Times of India" wants neither and is pledged to cooperation which is a dead issue so far Indian politics is concerned.

The Congress Decision.

Lala Lajpat Rai may be against a few items of the Congress programme of Non-Cooperation, but he has taken every care to keep the differences to himself and advise the faithful adoption of the Congress programme. Our contemporary has carefully ignored the presidential remarks in this connection and tried to make Lala Lajpat Rai out as an opponent of the programme. "In his judgment", Lala Lajpat Rai said in ringing words, "the programme of Non-Cooperation should be proceeded with and he hoped that within the next three months before the next Congress at Nagpur, they would show to the world, that they meant what they said." No words could be clearer. The President gave a clear lead and a definite direction. Our contemporary, with its characteristic attitude, has laid a great stress on his criticism of the programme and forgotten his final decision. Lala Lajpat Rai proceeded and emphatically declared: "If they could not show any tangible result in the furtherance of Non-Cooperation, he would call them traitors to the cause of the country. They had pledged themselves, they had pledged the credit of their hearts, they had pledged the credit of their souls to that programme. Let them carry it out with all the means at their disposal with all the sacrifice and all the discipline of which they were capable." His almost final words were: "The only course left for them now was to proceed with the programme and make it a success." No, Lala Lajpat Rai is not the man who is likely to be of any use to our contemporary in the campaign it is frantically beating up against Non-Cooperation.

Congressmen and Council Elections.

It is not possible to sympathise with the view put forth that one may remain a Congressman and still go against the Congress decision and stand for elections. Strictly speaking, it is quite a tenable view. The Indian National Congress does not exclude anybody and it has not given a mandate. So it is open to a Congressman to remain within the Congress and yet seek for elections. But all the prominent Nationalists have taken a higher view of their responsibilities and very few are likely to contest the seats. The Nationalists as a party have never taken such a light view of the Congress decisions as is favoured by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar. The idea that the Congress decision must be accepted, has ever been the cardinal doctrine of their policy. The general view is decidedly in favour of a loyal and faithful acceptance of the Congress decision, though even Mr. Gandhi may like to sanction a loophole. But Mr. Gandhi is not the Congress and we strongly protest against any suggestion that his view of the interpretation of the Congress decision should be taken as authoritative. And we sincerely hope Mr. Gandhi himself will refrain from lending the weight of his support to such suggestions. It is regrettable that Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Mr. A. Ranga Swami Iyengar and Mr. Satyamurti have hastened to resign their positions in the Madras Provincial Congress Committee. Their precipitate action is not at all likely to meet with any approval in responsible Nationalist circles. They have rendered meritorious and signal services to the cause of the country, but in hastily imitating Messrs. Shastri and Surendranath, they have laid themselves open to criticisms which they were the first to offer against the latter in 1918. As we write, news comes of the decision of the Bengal Nationalists. We hope the Madras leaders will reconsider their decision, in the light of Nationalist action, to stand by the Congress.

Wrong Criticisms.

Because one has thought it fit to differ it does not necessarily follow that one should seek to discredit the movement, but lately enthusiastically espoused. "The Hindu" wants special representation for the Nationalists as a party in the Subjects Committee and complains that they were shut out of the Subjects Committee. The demand, which cannot be sustained on any reasonable grounds, scarcely differs from the one put forward by the Moderates and rejected, if we mistake not, by "The Hindu" itself. "The Hindu" seeks to contrast the positions formerly taken up by Mr. Gandhi with the programme now definitely accepted. It is well to remember, though it is scarcely necessary to emphasise such an obvious truth, that the programme now before the nation is no longer Mr. Gandhi's programme, but the Congress programme. Non-Cooperation is not Sinn Fein and "The Hindu" must think twice before trying to make out that it cannot be conducted without any violence.

A Grave Situation.

The review of the general situation in Europe with special reference to England, furnished by Reuter and published on Monday, is of an alarmist character obviously drawn up with a political purpose of creating a bias and raising the public against the threatened miners' strike in England. As such it is highly coloured and it is in a way quite unjust to Labour. It is a very cheap way of dismissing even the just demands of Labour by accusing it of Bolshevism but it is not likely to pay in the end. We do not wish to minimise the grave situation that has arisen in England but it is absurd to recall the civil wars of the seventeenth century and argue that if miners defeat the Government, Soviet tyranny would be established and that franchise would become a supreme farce. It reads as if it were a manifesto to prejudice the case of the miners. Miners have been roundly denounced as enemies of the nation and their movement condemned as sectional. Mr. Thomas had perhaps those unfair accusations in view when he said that miners were not enemies of the country and that while determined to do justice to their own class, they were equally determined to keep in mind the interests of the whole community. Coal is a great necessity; a rise in the miners' wages is inevitable but there is clearly a limit to the rise in the price of coal. A reduction in the price of coal with a rise in the wages is possible only if Government accept the nationalisation of mines as they will have to do sooner or later. Instead of devising how best how soon it can be effected without violent disturbance of vested interests, it is sought to fight the miners out by appealing to the country against them.

The General Elections.

We are glad, however, that even the political reviewer who is more likely than not interested in the present Government recognises clearly the need of a general election. It is something that even partisans of Government admit that the elections of 1918 were abnormal and that the House of Commons is not to-day a true mirror of the electorate. As a matter of fact it never was. The electorate was poison-gassed, the elections were hurried through and the Coupon Parliament met, resigning all powers in the hands of a Cabinet. As a real controlling and supreme authority, the House of Commons does not at all seriously count. Let there be an appeal to the country and let the elections be held. The present Government have proved themselves incapable of dealing with post-war problems and they should now retire with good grace and make place for better men. It is true, as Reuter says, that no Government has ever been called upon to face a solution of such cyclonic problems as the present Government but it is equally unquestionable that they are in every way responsible for aggravating the situation. If Mesopotamia is inflamed, if the Polish-Russian question bristles with the gravest European complications and, let us add, if India has at last accepted non-cooperation, who is to blame? Who again should be held responsible for driving Ireland to desperation? Who has obstinately and persistently refused to release Mr. MacSweney? And is the world to be told now that the state of Ireland aggravated by Mr. MacSweney's ebbing life grows daily more unwholesome? It is the present Government that are wholly and solely responsible for openly committing a breach of faith and hopelessly alienating Islam and for occupying Mesopotamia and encouraging others by their noxious example to commit similar depredations in the Turkish territories. It is they again who are responsible for not boldly following a rational Russian policy and for reducing England to the humiliating position of saying ditto to France. It is they who have in a way caused the Polish-Russian crisis and it is they again who are not entirely blameless, so far as the Italian revolution in the making is concerned. War was fought; the enemy was humbled and Government should have made it their business to effect a lasting Peace that would have brought the world back to the normal at the earliest possible moment. But altogether a wrong policy was followed; Europe was torn up and re-pieced to suit the political and strategic reasons of the Allies, Turkey was carved out and swallowed and the Allies insisted in dictating a punitive, Carthaginian peace. The result is chaos; let there be a change of Government in Britain and let the chance be given to the new ministry of undoing the evil that the present Government have wrought.

The Miners' Strike and Reuter.

What is the matter with Reuter? It is time that the progressive press of the world took up the case of an agency catering for the public but colouring its views invariably with the ideas of the possessing classes. Take the case of the struggle now being waged by the miners of Great Britain against the coal-owners as well as the Government. There are certainly two opinions about the justice of the claims advanced by each side and a careful critic would note that Mr. Robert Smillie's case is not so hopeless as to be dismissed as if it were thoroughly unpopular. And yet here is a sentence in the latest Reuter cable: "There is not the slightest doubt that public opinion is hardening against the miners." Reuter must be aware that the Government has been carrying on a most powerful propaganda against the miners and yet, in spite of this propaganda, the Triple Alliance, representing millions of organised workers, stands firmly on the side of the miners. We will not go into the further false statements in the short space of the same cable that Mr. Smillie "retired" because of his failure to carry the policy of nationalisation, or that he returned from his retirement on having extracted a "guarantee that the demand for coal price reduction should be made"—when the facts clearly are that Mr. Smillie retired defeated not by nationalisation but by a serious illness which well-nigh threatened to end his career. We challenge Reuter to produce evidence in support of the fictitious statements made in this mendencious cable. The situation, created by the miners' threat, is serious in all conscience and, in our opinion, it is the business of a news-agency to give us news-cables instead of cooked-cables in order that we may understand the full significance of what looks very much like an attempt to revolutionise the industrial system of Great Britain.

The Labour Crisis in England.

And the situation is not improved by the threat of the transport workers of Great Britain to go on strike unless their wages demand of 87 shillings a week is granted. These workers form the Transport Workers' Federation which is the second limb of the Triple Alliance pledged to act with the miners in the eventuality of a strike. England is in the throes of a serious industrial upheaval and it seems that the only way out of the difficulty is an appeal to the electorate. Is Mr. Lloyd George going to risk it? The last Parliamentary Session ended leaving the reputation of the Coalition Government seriously at discount. The Cabinet had failed over Russia, failed over Ireland, failed with Labour and failed in its foreign and Imperial policy. If it can withstand the shock of public indignation after its mad career of muddle and extravagance it may pull through to the next budget. No wonder Mr. Lloyd George is not so anxious to go to the polls until he has given himself another chance with the coming Session. But the sands are fast running out.

Unhappy China.

In the dire calamity, which is threatening her, China will undoubtedly have the sympathy of the whole world. It is feared that between thirty and forty million people will be on the verge of starvation by winter, if no effective measures are taken to ward off the threatened shortage of foodstuffs. The finances of China, thanks to the machinations of her neighbours and "friends", have never been in a satisfactory position and she will never be able, unaided, to pull through the approaching ordeal safely. Only international effort can save the situation and it is heartening to hear that the American Minister in Peking is initiating a movement for the appointment of an International Commission to render expert and practical assistance to the Chinese. The United States, which set a shining example to other nations by organising on a truly stupendous scale the relief of the famine stricken peoples of Belgium, Poland, Austria-Hungary and Serbia, both during and after the War, is eminently fitted to take the lead in the work of relief in China, with whom, moreover, it is bound by ties of warm and genuine political friendship. But the efforts of America must have full support of all the nations of the world, who have entered into a compact for their mutual safety and welfare. The Council of the League of Nations would do well to issue an appeal to all the peoples of the world to come to the rescue of China, if, indeed, the situation in the Celestial Republic is as gloomy as it is made out. To such an appeal, even poor India, with all her own poverty and privations, would be ready to contribute her mite.

Unjustified Indulgence.

The protest which the "Simla Times" and a correspondent in our columns to-day make against the indulgence shown by the Government of Bombay to the head of the European General Hospital and the Dean of the Grant Medical College in the matter of private practice is amply justified. As pointed out by our Simla contemporary, not only does such indulgence violate the standing orders in respect of these high appointments, but it also results in injustice and unfairness to the independent Medical profession. These officers draw handsome salaries and are expected—or, ought to be expected—to devote their whole attention to their duties at the respective institutions. If the present incumbents of the posts are not satisfied with their emoluments, we dare say there will be others equally competent who will be willing to discharge the responsibilities of the office on the present terms. If, on the other hand, the salaries of the posts are really inadequate for whole-time officers,—which, we think, they are not—then these salaries may be raised to the needed level. In any case, it is highly incumbent that private practice should be absolutely forbidden to the heads of the two institutions, as well as to the Police Surgeon. The Simla journal's objection to the appointment of a retired officer like Col. Street to the charge of S. George's Hospital, ignoring the claims of men in the service, is also not reasonable.

MR. SASTRI'S DISILLUSIONMENT.

SHOCKING PROOF OF IMPOTENCE OF IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

EXECUTIVE'S ABBITRARY USE OF POWER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

Mr. Sastri, in an interview with "The Chronicle" representative, said: "The Lords' debate of the 19th and 20th July on the case of General Dyer having occurred in the interval I considered it necessary that the Indian Legislative Council should stand by the Cabinet and Mr. Montagu, it further appeared to me that the changed resolution might make it more acceptable all round. Yesterday, the 12th September, about noon time just two days before the date fixed for discussion of the resolution I received an intimation from the Legislative Secretary that the President had decided to disallow the resolution on the Punjab events of last year on the ground that it could not be discussed consistently with the public interests. His Excellency the President believes that my resolution, if discussed, would be the means of renewing unpleasant memories and aggravating racial bitterness and thus retarding the work of pacification which his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is carrying on with eminent tact and goodwill. Sir Edward Maclagan's efforts in this direction are worthy of all praise and the people of the Punjab really appreciate them. But they cannot succeed in full measure till it is made apparent that the authorities have really abandoned the mental attitude that sustained the misconduct of certain officials and this is possible only if they are punished in a marked manner for proved cruelty and infliction of racial humiliation. The Cabinet have directed the Government of India to take punitive action against the guilty officials in the despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 26th May last. The delay that has occurred in taking such action coupled with the complete silence of the Government of India on the subject is creating the utmost irritation and resentment among the people both in the Punjab and other parts of India. If the authorities hope that the mere lapse of time will cause the bitterness to subside, they are mistaken. The openly advertised steps of the European community to mark their appreciation of General Dyer and the speeches recently made in Calcutta at the special session of the Congress and the Muslim League and the writings in the Indian press are so many warnings to the Government from different sides that the policy of inaction is attended with grave danger.

DIFFICULTY OF GOVERNMENT.

No one can fail to understand the difficulty in which the Government of India find themselves, but the time has long arrived when they must openly express adherence to the cardinal principle of righteous administration, that the just feelings of an outraged and insulated people must prevail over the unjust demands of a small section of overgrown officials. It is to this sovereign consideration that I desired to draw the attention of the Government, believing that if they were at all contemplating any action a debate in the Council might strengthen their hands, but there is another aspect of the question.

The Home Member, replying to a question during the Delhi session of the Council in the first part of this year promised that non-official members should have an opportunity of discussing the Hunter Committee's report. Were there no such promise one would still expect Government voluntarily to afford the foremost legislature in the country every reasonable facility for debating a subject of supreme importance. Events of dire import occur and the authorities adopt measures of unprecedented severity to cope with them; a Committee report on the great issues involved; the deepest feelings of the people are stirred and give rise in conjunction with other causes to counsels of despair and movements avowedly for the purpose of emabarassing and paralysing the administration.

IMPOTENCE OF COUNCILS.

The Imperial Cabinet made an important pronouncement and the two Houses of Parliament debate the matters involved with great heat. In such circumstances to choke off discussion in the Indian legislature by arbitrary exercise of executive discretion and silence the elected representatives of the people whose dearest feelings are engaged and whose honour, welfare and self-respect are in peril, is to give a vivid and shocking proof of the impotence of the Imperial Legislative Council and the humiliating position of its members. His Excellency the President has in expressing his power of disallowance in the case of the Punjab resolution demonstrated in a striking manner the great danger in any constitution of putting an arbitrary power of this kind in the hands of the executive who lie under a constant temptation to escape being confronted with their critics of exalting their own convenience and prestige to the level of complete identity with public interests.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri has communicated to the Press the following letter, dated 11th September, from the Secretary of the Government of India, Legislative Department:—

Sir, with reference to your letter, dated 31st August, I am directed to inform you that I have laid before his Excellency the President the revised resolution enclosed therewith as well as the original resolution submitted by you, copies of which are annexed to this letter. In reply I am directed by his Excellency the President to say that after giving the matter his most earnest and careful consideration he has reluctantly come to the decision that neither of the resolutions can in his opinion be moved consistently with the public interest. In arriving at this conclusion his Excellency has been influenced by the consideration which he emphasised in his speech at the commencement of the present session, considerations which have lost none of their cogency by events which have transpired since those remarks were made. In these circumstances his Excellency much as he dislikes making use of this power has been compelled to disallow the resolution in question under Rule 7 of the rules regarding the discussion of matters of public interest. In conclusion, I am to say that should you desire you are at liberty to communicate to the Press the text of the resolutions which have been disallowed and of this letter.

Mr. Sastri's reply to the above letter was published in our issue yesterday.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

AN ALLEGATION AGAINST BOMBAY DELEGATES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas left Calcutta by Nagpur Mail on Sunday morning. A large number of people were present with flowers to give a send off to Mr. Jamnadas. On Saturday he attended an address along with many other prominent men, a crowded public meeting of fifteen thousand people at the Congress pandal with Lala Lajpat Rai in the chair. On being called upon to speak he was given an ovation lasting for a few minutes. He made a very impressive speech in Hindi on the question of "cow slaughter) and was then garlanded and given another ovation. This event justifies the report published in some Bengal papers that the treatment meted out to him at the Congress was preorganised by some Bombay dedegates.

RATNAGIRI ELECTION.

Mr. K. B. JOSHI WITHDRAWS CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the last session of the Special Congress, held at Calcutta, has passed a resolution to boycott the Legislative Council, it is but quite proper that all the candidates of the Congress Democratic Party should withdraw their candidature in a body immediately to prevent confusion in the minds of the voters. I, for one, suspend my candidature for the Ratnagiri District, for the time being, till the decision of the Congress Democratic Party is out. I further request the voters of the Ratnagiri District to withhold their votes in view of the above resolution and in the name of the Congress till then.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. JOSHI.

PANDIT G. N. MISRA.

RESIGNS SECRETARYSHIP OF I. N. CONGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra has resigned the secretaryship of the Indian National Congress.

CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS AND LONDON PRESS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" wires under date 11th September:—"Papers print a brief Agency report of the Congress meeting, but few comments are made since the decision was expected. The 'Daily News' declines to take it too tragically, but admits that the next three years will be critical, beyond any within living memory for India. It declares to give India full self-government to-morrow, would be to make her an oligarchy. It feels that the circumstances give non-Brahmins a great opportunity of showing their ability and capacity, and, in that case, it hopes Government will appreciate them more than had hitherto been the case. I have gathered that India Office is not unduly perturbed by the Congress action. There is far more public interest in Mesopotamia, while the Home affairs are also claiming attention."

MINING SITUATION.

A SPLIT IN THE CAMP.

PUBLIC OPINION HARDENING AGAINST MINERS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 14.

While the coal deadlock continues fresh developments may be expected during the week. The Miners' Executive meets in London to-morrow. The course of future events will be better understood by remembering that a number of men's leaders now favour dropping the demand for reduction of price of domestic coal but Mr. Smillie is the chief obstacle, because after his retirement some time ago, when Labour declined to support his direct action policy for nationalisation, he only consented to return on the guarantee that the demand for coal price reduction should be made and if the demand is now dropped Mr. Smillie goes. Consequently Mr. Smillie's fight involves his future leadership.

There is not the slightest doubt that public opinion is hardening against the miners and the Moderate Labourites fear general election on this issue for while the Extremists are intent on smashing the parliamentary machine and setting up the Soviet system the majority of the Trade Unionists do not want to destroy the constitution. It is stated that there is no doubt that unless the miners abate their demands, a strike is inevitable.

Furthermore it is, feared that Mr. Smillie and Mr. Hodges intend refusing to budge until the eleventh hour. The Moderates, however, realise the dangers involved in such a course.

LABOUR CRISIS.

ROAD TRANSPORT WORKERS' DECISION.

STRIKE OF 150,000 WORKERS IMMINENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Sept. 14.

The "Daily Herald" announces that the Road Transport workers have decided to act with a view to enforcing the wages demand of eighty-seven shillings weekly. A strike of 150,000 workers is imminent.

NEW COMMUNIST PARTY.

LABOUR PARTY REFUSES AFFILIATION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Sept. 15.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has refused the application for application by a new Communist party which advocates the Soviet system, dictatorship of the proletariat and adherence to the Third Internationale.

REPORT OF LORD MILNER'S RETIREMENT UNCONFIRMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Sept. 14.

Nothing is known at the Colonial Office confirming the reported retirement of Lord Milner.

NON-COOPERATION IN PRACTICE.

BENGAL GIVES THE LEAD.

WHOLESALE WITHDRAWAL FROM ELECTIONS.

BENGAL NATIONALISTS' MANIFESTO.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The Nationalists of Bengal have issued the following manifesto:—

"We, the undersigned voted against the resolution on Non-Cooperation as proposed by Mahatma Gandhi and passed by the Congress. While still maintaining our objection to the resolution, we feel that inasmuch as it has been passed by the majority of the Congress it is our duty to withdraw our candidature for election to the reformed Councils and we hereby inform the electorate concerned that we do so."

(Signed) Mr. B. Chakravarty (Khulna), Mr. C. R. Das (Dacca), Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt (Comilla), Mr. A. C. Banerjee (Calcutta), Mr. Promotho Chowdhury (Calcutta University), Mr. Satischander Chakraverty (Rungpur), Mr. Monmohan Neogy (Mymensingh), Mr. Nishit Sen (Barisal), Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta (Chittagong), Mr. Bijoy Krishna Bose (Diamond Harbour), Mr. Sirish Chunder Chatterjee (Calcutta University), Mr. Rajani Bhusan Chatterjee (24 Perganas), Mr. Satyendrachunder Mitter (Noakhali), Kumar S. C. Ghosal (Barisal), Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bannerjee (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Bepin Behari Ghose (Maldah), Mr. B. K. Lahiri (Nadia), Mr. B. S. Sasmal (Midnapur), Mr. Nirmal Chunder (Calcutta), Mr. Manmatha Nath Roy (Howrah), Mr. B. K. Chatterjee (Bankura), Mr. Satcowripati Roy (Midnapore), Mr. Jetendralal Bannerjee (Birbhum). The last five gentlemen voted in favour of Mr. Gandhi's resolution.

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR EAST AFRICA.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of India:—

The approval of His Majesty's Government has been received to the proposal of the Government of India for the appointment of a Trade Commissioner to represent the interests of Indian trade in East Africa. The duties of this officer, like those of the Trade Commissioner who has already been appointed in London, will be chiefly connected with the assistance of the Indian export trade. They will be in no way political, except in so far as political questions affect purely trade interests. The sphere of activity of the appointment will not be confined to Kenia Colony, but will also extend over Uganda, the British mandatory sphere in ex-German East Africa, and possibly Zanzibar also. The selection of a suitable officer for appointment to the post is now being considered by the Government of India.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

There are record entries this year in the Durand football tournament. Owing to some corps leaving for Mesopotamia some teams will scratch. 40 teams out of 54 will compete. The highest record in the previous year was 23.

During the past week further subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 10 lakhs have been received for the Mysore State loan. The total subscription now amounts to Rs. 74,70,637.

CEYLON GOVT'S. REQUEST FOR INDIAN COLONISTS.

"TRIBUNE'S" WARNING

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 14.

The "Tribune" writes:—We understand that the Ceylon Government have asked the Government of India for a colony of Tamil settlers on the rice and waste land of Ceylon, and that the matter is engaging serious attention of the Government of India. We should like to warn the Government against any hasty decision in the matter. Government ought to make it clear to the Colonial Office that they would consider no representation of any kind from the Colonial Office for the Indian help as a protest against Lord Milner's decision on the question of status of Indians in the British East Africa.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the Hon. Sir George and Lady Carmichael's Dance at the Council Hall, Poona.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, Kumar Prithiraj Singh, the Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt, Major K. O. Goldie, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brander and Mr. C. A. Beyts have left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

The Hon. Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, Mr. R. E. L. Wingate and Miss B. Bowen have arrived at Government House.

G. I. P. RY. CRISIS.

ULTIMATUM EXPIRES THIS NOON.

MEN'S FIRM RESOLVE.

WILL WISER COUNSEL PREVAIL?

(From Our Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, Sept. 14.

The Conference reassembled this morning, and, notwithstanding the gloomy prospects staring the delegates and staff on the line, they are all most enthusiastic.

A very lively animated discussion as to the future line of action to be followed in the event of the incorrigible autocrat driving them to a deadlock followed, and after a prolonged and exciting debate lasting for hours, the following resolution was unanimously passed amidst deafening cheers. It was also decided to forward copies of the resolution to the Railway Board, his Excellency the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Bombay Commerce.

THE RESOLUTION.

"Reference our ultimatum [illegible]d the 10th which expires on midday, to-morrow, (fifteenth), this Conference has decided that in the event of your acceptance of the proposed arbitration not being received in time, and the strike being declared in the meanwhile, that our proposal for arbitration will be null and void, and the staff will, thereafter, demand such higher wages and such suitable conditions of service as will be consistent to the extent of sacrifices they will be compelled to make on account of your refusal to agree in time, to the most reasonable proposal for arbitration, which, all leading papers have agreed, is the wisest step taken by the Conference. We particularly request his Excellency the Viceroy and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to bring pressure on the G. I. P. administration, in view of the commendable and excellent services rendered by the employees of this Railway at great sacrifices during the war for which his Excellency the Viceroy has already thanked the staff."

HOPING AGAINST HOPE?

The Conference then adjourned and the delegates still fervently hope that the Agent will have the foresight and wisdom to realise even at the eleventh hour, where he is leaving the loyal and sober employees who are really driven to desperation by his right or obstinacy born of an unimaginative and unsympathetic mind.

MR. WILLOUGHBY'S MURDER

OUDH BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S REGRET.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the British Indian Association, Oudh:—"Resolved that the British Indian Association, Oudh, expresses its profound regret and sorrow on the assassination of Mr. Willoughby, Deputy Commissioner of Kheri and offers its sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement. The Association expresses its abhorrence and sorrow at the dastardly crime which appears to be an isolated action by a few lunatics and is fully confident that the sympathetic and sateesmanlike policy inaugurated by our popular Lieutenant-Governor and up to this time so successfully carried out will make the repetition of it impossible and the said policy will in no wise be affected by this cowardly and irresponsible deed.

The taluqdars of Oudh most respectfully assure His Honour that they will continue their efforts in the maintenance of peace and order in their province with the same zeal and energy hitherto shown by them and are determined to co-operate whole-heartedly with Government in suppressing all movements prejudicial to the best interests of the country. They are very much grieved to find that the unsoiled name of their province and its tradition that it always remained free from such dastardly crime as were perpetrated in other parts of India have been marred by this event.

Further resolved that a message of sympathy be sent to the members of the deceased family and the whole proceedings be submitted by wire to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and importance of the memorial."

It is also resolved that a handsome donation may be given by the Association to the memorial proposed in honour of the late Mr. Willoughby in the Kheri district. As the amount of donation will depend on the nature of the memorial the President is authorised to fix the amount with regard to the nature and importance of the memorial.

(Sd.) Raja of Mahmudabad, President.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler sent the following reply:—"Please accept and convey to the members of the British Indian Association Oudh, my best thanks for their sympathy over the cruel murder of Mr. Willoughby and their loyal resolutions. I value greatly the support of my old friends the Taluqdars of Oudh.

ADMISSIONS OF PRINCIPAL ACCUSED

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

In the Kheri murder trial, Nasiruddin, the principal accused, admitted murdering Mr. Willoughby, on the 20th August, with a sword, and giving reasons, said:—All Christian nations are enemies of Islam. They have taken possession of our holy places, and they got our Sultan Amir-ul-Monin to sign by force the Turkish Treaty. From that date, it became our duty to cause every possible wrong of life and property to the Christians, in every manner possible. It was obligatory on me to kill these Christians. I thought he was the Deputy Commissioner of the District and I should make a beginning with him. Afterwards, I thought, I should kill the Superintendent of Police and then the Line Inspector and after them other Englishmen who are left.

EVIDENCE OF ANOTHER ACCUSED.

Mashuk Ali, accused, said he did not kill Mr. Willoughby. Other two accused took him by deceiving him and threatened him, saying if he refused they would kill him with a sword.

Bashir Asad admitted the murder. He said he gave one sword stroke. There used to be a talk about the murder of the Deputy Commissioner since about a fortnight preceding the Id. But this acquired a force during the week preceding the Id. Five men were members of this conspiracy, viz., himself, Mashuk Ali (accused), Nasiruddin (accused), Badur and Taj Minul Husain, brother of Nasiruddin. On the day preceding the Id, after a call the five of them had said their prayers in the Jumma Masjid, they held a consultation outside the Mosque, and decided the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police, and Manager should be murdered the next day. The same day, Nasir (accused) made two green flags in token of Jehad.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY'S INDIGNATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

The Allahabad Municipal Board has passed a resolution expressing its indignation at the murder of Mr. Willoughby. A motion by Mr. Basu to add to the resolution a clause stating that since an attempt is made to connect the murder with the Khilafat movement, the Board's opinion is that the Khilafat movement is perfectly constitutional, was ruled out of order by the Chairman.

MR. SASTRI'S WITHDRAWAL OF RESOLUTION.

ALLAHABAD PRESS OPINIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 14.

The "Independent" describes the Viceroy's rejection of Mr. Sastri's resolution as an arbitrary exercise of Executive discretion.

The "Pioneer" says:—There is no question as to the power of his Excellency to take this decision and considerations which have actuated him in the matter will, we believe, appeal to most of those who are anxious to check bitter racial feeling that is manifesting itself in India.

The "Leader" writes:—Lord Chelmsford has done no service to himself or to India in disallowing a very necessary resolution on the Punjab disturbances of the last year of which the Hon. Mr. Sastri gave a notice.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula and the submontane regions of the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Madras Deccan; and local in Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, east and north Punjab, Mysore, Malabar and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Myitkyina three quarters of an inch; Rangoon, Lashio, Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur, Dhubri two; Darjeeling, Cuttack one and a half; Dinajpur, Darbhanga one; Gorakhpur a quarter; Benares, Bahraich, Roorkee a half; Dehra Dun one; Sholapur four; Bijapur two; Gulbarga one; Raichur one and a half; Bellary a half; Gopalpur three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension over Hyderabad into the Central Provinces.

LOSS OF FAITH IN THE COUNCIL.

WITHDRAWAL OF RESOLUTIONS.

NON-COO-PERATION OF NON-OFFICIALS.

DISCUSSION ON GOVT. PRESS TROUBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The Imperial Legislative Council reassembled this morning at the Viceregal Lodge under unsettled conditions, as it was well-known that the Hon. Mr. Sastri had withdrawn all his resolutions as a protest against Lord Chelmsford's decision in respect of his much-talked-of resolution on the Punjab, and also because other prominent members were following Mr. Sastri's attitude.

Mr. Sinha (Patna), who had co-operated with Mr. Sastri in the Punjab resolution, wrote to the Secretary to the Legislative Department as follows:—

MR. SINHA'S LETTER.

"Dear Mr. Muddiman,—Shortly after the Hon. Sir William Vincent's reply at Delhi to a question of Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, that the Government would give the Council an opportunity of discussing the Hunter Committee Report, many of my constituents expressed their desire to me that I should not miss the occasion to lay, before the Government, the opinion of the thinking and politically minded classes in Bihar and Orissa on the subject, by taking part in the debate on the publication of the reports, along with the Secretary of State's despatch thereon. It was pressed upon me by many of my constituents that I should send in a resolution upon the subject. Before doing so, however, I thought it best to send in a number of questions with the object of eliciting information not available to the public which, when made accessible by the Government, would enable me and the other members to discuss the Punjab reports in the light of the accurate information which the Government might be pleased to vouchsafe. In reply to my interpellations, I sent in the questions in the first week of last month in sufficient time (as required under the rules) for their being answered at early meetings of the Council. We are now, however, nearly, at the end of the sessions and those of the questions which I regard as very important have not so far been answered and I find that although to-day's agenda of interpellations contains 55 questions, interpellations on the Punjab affairs are not included in it. On coming to Simla, I learnt from Mr. Sastri that he had already sent in a resolution on the subject. I agreed to second it as I felt that by doing so I shall have sufficient opportunity to present, in the Council, the public opinion of Bihar and Orissa, but disallowance of Mr. Sastri's resolution, and the shutting out of the debate, on what is regarded by the thinking classes in the country as the most momentous subject at present, places me in a position of difficulty in regard to my promise to my constituents. After, therefore, giving the subject my most earnest consideration, I have come to the conclusion, I shall be best consulting the wishes and feelings of my constituents, by not moving any of the resolutions that stand in my name in to-day's and to-morrow's agenda. I shall be grateful to you by your kindly laying this letter before his Excellency the President if necessary."

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA.

MR. CHANDA WITHDRAWS RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Chanda also has sent the following letter to Mr. Muddiman:—

"I arrived here last night and learnt that Mr. Sastri's resolution about the Punjab had been disallowed. As a great bulk of my educated countrymen attach the very greatest importance to the resolution, I feel that I should be consulting their feelings best by withdrawing my own resolutions. I shall not, therefore, move any of the resolutions standing in my name."—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) CHANDA.

HON. MR. AYYENGAR WITHDRAWS HIS RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyengar has also sent the following letter to President:—

"May it please your Lordship,—The Government by disallowing the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Sastri on the Punjab happenings have taken away the little confidence still left in the members of the Council to rectify the grievances of the country by getting them discussed in the Council. The Council had been promised the chance of discussing the Punjab question after the publication of the report, and it constitutes a distinct breach of promise to disallow this resolution. Now I have myself very important resolutions before this Council, but I have to wait for the inauguration of the new Council to move them as the action of the Government, in having disallowed the Punjab resolution, is an attempt to burke discussion, and to slight non-Official feeling. This has caused such a deep resentment as to force us to withdraw our resolutions from the Council. I have some important points in which I am interested, to be discussed during the period, and I lose, no doubt, a great privilege, but against such an important matter as is involved in the disallowance of this resolution, I cannot but enter my protest."—I have etc., your Lordship's most obedient servant.

(Sd.) K. V. RANGASWAMY AYYENGAR.

HON. MR. KHAPARDE.

WITHDRAWS ALL RESOLUTIONS EXCEPT ONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Khaparde who had returned from Calcutta Congress, and who had given a notice of about a dozen important resolutions would not move them except, it was understood, only one resolution which was of urgent public importance, relating to the condition of about twelve thousand strikers in Government presses over several parts of India.

MR. PATEL RESIGNS FROM COUNCIL?

The members took their seats punctually, at eleven, and Sir George Lowndes took the chair. The visitors' gallery was crowded more than usual, and the whole of the first row was occupied by ladies.

Mr. Patel has not returned here from Calcutta, and it was understood in the Council that he has officially intimated his resignation from the Council as a sign of practical sympathy with the Non-Cooperation movement.

SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN.

At question time the Vice-President informed the Council that as Mr. Chanda was absent on account of illness his questions which numbered eight, would not be put and answered. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea put his questions as also other hon. members, including Messrs. Khaparde, Sastri and Rangaswami Iyengar, who were all present in the Council. There were also nine interpellations out of a total of 53 standing in the name of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, but he was absent. Replying to the Maharaja of Cassim Bazar regarding the exportation of Bovine cattle from India Mr. Sarma made a very lengthy statement, which it took more than five minutes for him to finish. Sir William Vincent laid on the table a statement regarding Publicity Boards which was promised in reply to Mr. Sinha's question at the last Delhi session.

Resolutions of which there were so many as 27 were then taken up for discussion. The Vice-President informed the Council that the first three resolutions as also other resolutions standing in the name of Mr. Chanda would not be moved as he was absent. Mr. Khaparde had next two resolutions against his name, but he withdrew them. Next came Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar who said he did not propose to move them for reasons which he had explained in his letter to his Excellency the President. Mr. Haroon Jaffer's resolution on deposits of Mahomedans in Savings Banks was not taken up as he was also absent. Mr. Khaparde then informed the Vice-President that he withdrew all his resolutions except one. Mr. Sinha and Mr. Sastri followed suit by withdrawing all their resolutions numbering seven in all. Dr. Sarbadhikari who had given notice of one resolution on the control of wagons for coal also withdrew it by explaining that he had a talk with Sir George Barnes and Col. Waghorn on the subject and in view of the explanations afforded him in conversations he withdrew the resolution.

FRANCHISE FOR SOLDIERS.

Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan next moved:—This Council recommend to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to recommend to His Majesty's Government that all the discharged soldiers who have fought during the world-war should be given the franchise for the period of ten years irrespective of the revenue and taxes they may be paying and that the representatives they elect should be from amongst those who have taken part in the war.

He said that during his stay in England he had tried to represent to the India Office the claims of the martial classes to franchise under the new constitution. His plea had always been that soldiers who had fought so well in the war and on whose steadfast loyalty depended the very existence of the Empire should be shown concessions equal to an ordinary civilian if not more. This would give the soldiers an impetus to make military service more loyal and efficient. The result of his labours in this connection had been fruitful as Government in reply to a question promised to extend the franchise to soldiers. In these circumstances the speaker did not wish to press the resolution, but wished to withdraw it, but not as a protest against the disallowance of the resolution on Punjab affairs as other members had done, but on the distinct understanding that since the submission of the resolution, facts had transpired which made it useless for him to press forward his resolution.

GOVERNMENT PRESS TROUBLES.

Mr. Khaparde next moved his resolution urging the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to investigate and report on the causes of troubles in the Government presses in Simla, Delhi and Calcutta and to propose remedial measures. Mr. Khaparde prefaced his remarks by a reference to the Viceroy's opening speech which he said had encouraged him to take up the cause of press men. The Viceroy had laid particular emphasis on the strike problem due to the imperfect touch between the employer and employees and urged the necessity for sympathetic consideration of employees' demand at the first instance that they were presented. Government themselves, continued the speaker, were employers in the present dispute, but unfortunately the sound admonition of the Viceroy had been overlooked in their own case. Mr. Khaparde then entered into detailed examination of entire press work and tried to put the case of the men in a picturesque manner.

AN UNJUST SYSTEM.

Since 1881 a system was in force which made a compositor work on the piece system. Every man was given work daily and his monthly emoluments were determined by the amount of outturn. This meant that on the distribution of work and in the calculation of one's earnings favouritism might play a mischievous hand. Under the existing system the men were Government servants inasmuch as they would get some pensions after retiring, but they were a sort of contractors who would get a pay determined by the amount of their labours: so they were neither here nor there. A further disadvantage was that the system badly failed to provide better wages to men as they advanced in age. Now, as the years would pass on, an employee would become a more efficient worker, but would gradually lose the young spirit to work for more hours. Further, as he would advance in age his domestic responsibilities would multiply. So under this system younger men with few responsibilities and inefficient, but hard-working life would get more compared with a man who, as he advanced in age and as his family responsibilities increased would get less than even young recruits. The case was simple. It was unjust, cumbrous and ill-advised and unworkable.

DEMAND FOR SALARIED SCALES.

The men demanded salaried scales of pay to increase with advance of years and not to repent in old age as to why they at all joined the press. The members for Industries told Mr. Chakravarti that there was no data to fix up the scale of salaries for the men, but the speaker was unconvinced. If the Government could, when giving a man pension, determine his income on six years' average could not something be done now to get the average rates of pay? Moreover, in Simla particularly, the men were unjustly dealt with. The press men sent in a notice of 24 hours to strike work in case their demands were not met. They were told that they must wait for Sir Thomas Holland's return. The men agreed, but when returning from lunch three hours before the expiry of the notice time they were not allowed to enter the office precincts by the police especially called in for the purpose. The men wanted to continue work, but were forced to keep away.

The speaker then turned to other aspects and said that the advantages that would accrue out of the adoption if the salaried system were manifold. It would tend to regularise pay as men would become efficient with increase of service. They would get more sick leaves and other accidental leave would be allowed on full pay. There would be an end to the tremendous complaints about favouritism and above all men would do better work and get better wages.

METHODS OF RETRENCHMENT.

The speaker was not ignoring the financial aspect, perhaps the most important aspect of the problem from the Government point of view. He admitted that according to his own calculations Government might incur an expenditure of Rs. 9,000 under the salaried system instead of Rs. 7,000 as at present incurred under the piece system, but he was sure that retrenchments in other respects could be effected. There was some superficial staff even to the extent of 50 per cent. in the name of section-holders and others which could be reduced bringing down Government expense. In spite of all that was said the resolution did not ask for more than the appointment of a committee to investigate into the conditions of the service and report thereon, and if the Government position was justified the press men would not even grudge.

Concluding, Mr. Khaparde strongly appealed that Government might see the way to allay the anxiety of press men by tackling the question sympathetically and adopting a course which would not only make men more contented, but would as well effect economy.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND.

Sir Thomas Holland replying to Mr. Khaparde took a long time in presenting the Government point of view. He imported into his speech a good number of figures apparently comparing a piece worker's prospects under the new rate and the old rate. The difficulty throughout seemed to be due to irresponsible politicians who would for ugly motives intervene and try to disseminate all sorts of false rumours and make impossible any amicable settlement between employers and employees. Sir Thomas Holland said Mr. Khaparde's position that the Simla situation was neither a strike nor a lock-out seemed to him (the speaker) to demonstrate a form of non-co-operation which was not entirely non-cooperation (laughter). The fact was that police was called in not to prevent the men to continue work, but to prevent those from going inside who might incite others to stop work. In all 2,000 men were on strike in the entire Government of India Press. As for the grievances of the men there had been good number of interviews during the past three months between leaders of men and himself and many frank and free discussions took place. Consequently, it could not be said that Government was not anxious to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, but there was a limit beyond which Government could not proceed and that was why the position was still unsettled. The interests of the taxpayers were a sacred trust and he had been in constant consultation with the Financial adviser over the matter.

GOVT. POINT OF VIEW EXPLAINED.

In the course of informal discussions with men, Government made it clear that under the existing system the men would get better wages for shorter hours of work which would mean less strain on the nerves of the workers, but it was also pointed that after all the running of these presses was a non-revenue show and any further liberal grants must be carefully scrutinised. The men went on strike and the trouble was aggravated when irresponsible politicians intervened to make matters worse by misleading the men. Unqualified lies had been disseminated and the situation had been made to look more acute than it would have been. Here the speaker entered into the arena of figures and said at present some men worked for 11 or 12 or 13 hours a day and the average earning of a compositor was Rs. 47 per mensem, while under the new condition men will be required to work for ten hours a day and then the average income would go up to Rs. 62 per mensem. The object of the Government resolution was to allow the men to work 250 hours a month instead of 318 hours as at present and along with shorter hours the men would secure 34 per cent. increase on their current wages and not on the pre-war wages. In Delhi the hours of work would be reduced from 284 to 250 and in Calcutta from 275 to 250, while there would be a corresponding increase in wages. Further, compositors in certain cases were drawing Rs. 107 to 135, while if the pay scale was fixed they would certainly lose a good lot. An average compositor in the Government press could get an average of Rs. 72 while in private presses, the pay ranged between Rs. 20 to 65.

DEFECTS OF SALARIED SYSTEM.

If the salaried system were adopted it would be determined by the current market rates. The men cannot by striking work ease the situation, as they could do in private cases. They would lose the opportunity by striking of nearing an early settlement. The crucial test of any service should be whether the rates and prospects were satisfactory, irrespective of system that provided them. Under the salaried scale men would slacken their work and 100 per cent. more establishment would be required. Government also proposed to start a Provident fund for these men with satisfactory prospects. The speaker had himself done so much to investigate all the conditions of service that he held that as long as he held the office of Member for Industry he would stick to his position. Moreover, the Committee would take a long time to settle up the matter. Government had already sanctioned a decided improvement in the existing scale and before changing their attitude they wanted to know the practical effect of their scheme. It was sad to reflect that at meetings of strikers questions like the Turkish peace treaty and the Jallianwalla Bagh incident were discussed rather than press conditions. Concluding, the speaker requested Mr. Khaparde to induce the strikers in their own interests to resume work at once and give Government an opportunity to judge the effect of their resolution.

SIR T. HOLLAND'S REPLY.

Sir Thomas Holland replying to the debate confessed that he was not a politician at all and said real trouble lay in the presence of certain section of men who had got a little strike-habit and who thought that they could get whatever they wanted if only they resorted to strikes. Another reason was the explanation given by most men that they did not like piece-work. He knew very well that those who now continued to work without striking were those who completely favoured piece work and never liked fixed salaries. His result of working out problem was that men were getting more pay than was thought of or imagined to be. There could therefore be no further discussion of the subject here or in any committee. Let the matter stand out for one year and if by then the workers did not feel their position better he would be quite willing to leave results to a committee. If a committee was appointed now he was sure they could come to no other decision than what he himself had already arrived at after months' consideration, namely that the position was now better for the workers. But would they accept such a decision? No, therefore as Mr. Murray had pointed out the disputes must be settled between the employers and employees themselves.

RESOLUTION LOST

The resolution was put to vote and lost. On Mr. Khaparde's demanding a division it was declared that 12 voted for and 39 against.

The council at this stage adjourned till 3 p.m.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At question time Sir William Vincent replying to Hon. Haji Chaudhri Muhammed Ismail Khan's question regarding the release of the accused in the Krisnagar dacoity case said: Presumably the Hon. Member refers to the accused convicted in the Pragpur Khalipur dacoity case who were tried at Krisnagar. Of the four persons convicted in that case one namely Gopendra Lal Roy is being interviewed by a representative of the Bengal Government and if his attitude is found to be satisfactory his sentence will be remitted. The other three persons are not being released as Government are not satisfied that this step would be compatible with the public safety. These prisoners have not been brought to India from the Andamans and kept in Hyderabad (Sind) jail. Two of them viz. Phani Bhusan Ray and Ashutoush Lahiri are it is understood still in the Andamans. The third Kshitish Chandra Sanayal is in the Central Jail Sabarmati, Bombay Presidency and the fourth Gopendra Lal Roy has recently been transferred from the Coimbatore jail to the Alipore Central jail. They are permitted to correspond with their relatives in Bengali.

THE KACHAGARHI INCIDENT.

The same Member also asked: (A) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a report of the Peshawar Khilafat Committee in connection with the death of two Muhajirins Habibulla Khan and another at Kachiagari Railway station as published in the "Tribune" of the 18th July last? (B) Are the Government aware that the said event has created a strong feeling in the minds of the people? (C) Have Government ordered any inquiry into the matter by a Committee of officials and non-officials and publish the results of the enquiry at the earliest possible opportunity?

Sir William Vincent answered (A) Yes; one Muhajir only was killed. (B) Yes; (C) The District Magistrate has already held an inquest and the matter has also been the subject of a military court of enquiry. Orders have been issued for the trial of Private Chilcott by court martial. No further enquiry is necessary.

DETENUS IN BENGAL.

Replying to another question by the Hon. Gupta has not been released as Government question re release of detenus in Bengal, Sir William Vincent said that there are at present 15 persons detained in Bengal under regulation 3 of 1818. Probodh Chandra Das Gupta has not been realeased as Government are not yet satisfied that his release would be compatible with the public safety.

PAY OF POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Bannerjea asked: (A) Was any petition submitted by the Superintendents of Post Offices in February last for an increase of pay? If so what action was taken on it. (B) Have the Superintendents memorialised Government again on the ground that the scale of pay recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State is inadequate in view of the present high cost of living and incommensurate with their duties and responsibilities? (C) Is it a fact that the scales of pay recently sanctioned for deputy collectors and extra assistant commissioners in all the provinces and for the telegraph officers both imperial and provincial are higher than those recommended by the Public Services Commission while in the case of Superintendents of Post Offices the maximum and minimum are the same as those as recommended by that Commission? (D) Is it a fact that the minimum pay now sanctioned for Postal superintendents does not in effect represent any increase over the minimum fixed in 1871 and that all superintendents of the last grade were drawing in pay and acting allowance Rs. 250 before the introduction of the time scale? (E) Is it a fact that the maximum pay viz. Rs. 700 recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State is the same as that proposed by Sir Charles Stewart Wilson as Director General of Post Offices many years ago? (F) Do Government propose to consider the present application of the superintendents of Post offices favourably?

Sir George Barnes replied: (A) Memorials submitted by the Superintendents of Post offices were withheld on the ground that the Secretary of State had sanctioned a revised scale of pay for these officials. (B) Yes; (C) Yes; (D) in 1871 the minimum pay of superintendents of Post offices was Rs. 200. It is now Rs. 250. When the time scale was introduced practically all superintendents in the lowest grade were drawing salary at the rate of Rs. 250 a month. (E) Yes. (F). The memorials will receive the careful consideration of the Government.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch proceedings of the Council did not last even 20 minutes. There was a distinct fall in the attendance of non-official members and Messrs. Sastri, Sinha and Rangaswamy Iyengar were absent. The visitors' gallery was practically empty there being only three persons present. Mr. Haroon Jaffer who was not present in the morning made his appearance after lunch and presented the select committee's report on the Cutchi-Memon Bill.

REFRESHMENTS FOR VOTERS.

Mr. Ramarayaningar moved his resolution that provisions be made by Government to provide light refreshments for voters who have to travel any distance exceeding five miles to attend at polling stations for the purpose of recording their votes at elections to reformed legislative councils.

Sir Umar Hyat Khan supported resolution and Sirdar Majithia while also supporting resolution feared that Government would be blamed for influencing voters.

Sir William Marris replying observed there were great many difficulties in the way of accepting the suggestions of Hon. Mover. The resolution struck at very root of principle of election under the reform scheme, and it would reflect ill upon country if Government gave free meals to voters or provided them with light refreshments. Then supposing a voter who had walked four miles and seven furlongs claimed free refreshments should he not also be given it? Moreover there was the question of different castes and the food which might be suitable to one might not be suitable to others.

Mr. Ramarayaningar after hearing the forcible reasons and arguments of Sir William Marris withdrew his resolution.

The Council adjourned till the 16th instant.

SITUATION IN MESPOT

ARABS STILL ATTACKING.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHAIN OF BLOCKHOUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Sept. 15.

A communiqué regarding Mesopotamia issued by the War Office, reports that the construction of blockhouses is continuing in the face of insistent sniping which is causing slight casualties. Small bands of insurgents have made nocturnal attacks on the blockhouses on the Bagdad-Feujah railway.

A column which left Bagdad on the 6th instant for Shahraban advanced without opposition over fifty miles to Abujisrah when it met insurgents and forced them back to the Morat Canal from which they were put out of action by the cavalry. The insurgents retired to Shahraban, which the column reached on the 10th and exacted a fine of rifles from the hostile inhabitants.

In the meantime, three hundred insurgents attacked the post left at Abujisrah, but were scattered by the timely appearance of an aeroplane which bombed and machine-gunned them. A determined insurgent attack on the railway station at Samarra on the 11th was repulsed after nine hours.

Bagdad, Sept. 13. Captain Strachan and fourteen other prisoners from Deli. Abbas have now joined our forces. All are in good health.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET.

M. MILLERAND DEAD AGAINST IT

QUESTION OF CANCELLING GENEVA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONODN, Sept. 14.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 15.

With regard to the meeting of the French and the Italian Premiers, M. Millerand, according to French press remains adamant against recognition of the Soviet, whilst Signore Giolitti, though not formally recognising the Moscow Government is prepared to receive the Russian mission in Rome.

France is said to be ready to abandon her share in the Austro-Hungarian fleet in Italy's favour on the condition that Italy places no obstruction in the way of economic reparation that Germany owes France. Both the Premiers are agreed on the postponement of the Geneva Conference where the Germans were to discuss with the Allies their financial obligations and the means of carrying them out. The Premiers discussed the question of cancelling the Conference entirely.

FRANCO-ITALIAN DIFFERENCS

PREMIERS MEET TO ARRIVE AT COMMON AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Sept. 14.

The French and Italian Premiers, who are meeting at present at Aix-les-Bains are discussing important subjects with the object of arriving at a common agreement on points on which two countries have hitherto differed.

ITALIAN LABOUR STRIKES.

WORKERS CALM DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 14.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Sept. 15.

A telegram from Milan says that Italian workers have apparently calmed down in consequence of the defeat of extremists who urged the immediate commandeering of factories throughout the country. Meanwhile the Labour Federation which has undertaken the conduct of affairs, has approached the metal workers with a view to finding out a solution. The Federation favours *inter alia* syndicalist control.

GOVT. PURCHASE OF ROLLS-ROYCE CHASSIS.

NECESSITATED BY CIRCUMSTANCES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 14.

With regard to the statements that the Government is buying the Rolls-Royce cars and that the Rolls-Royce Company is consequently asking for private purchasers to agree to postponement of delivery, the War Office points out that the purchase of the Rolls-Royce chassis is necessitated by the circumstances in Mesopotamia where the British armoured cars are being rapidly worn out and require immediate replacement. In view of the situation in Mesopotamia and protection of the British detachments and women and children, it is thought that the prospective buyers of the Rolls-Royces do not object to short postponement of delivery.

DEATH OF BROAN MURRAY.

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Sept. 14.

The death is announced of Baron Murray of Elibank.

The late Baron Murray of Elibank was born in 1870. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from 1910 to 1912; and M.P. (L) for Peebles and Selkirk, 1906-10; and for Medlothian 1910-12. He was the Comptroller for H. M.'s Household and Scottish Liberal Whip from 1906-10. He was the Under-Secretary of State for India, 1909-10.

ANOTHER UNDER SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Sept., 15.

An additional Assistant Under-Secretary for Ireland is about to be appointed with office in Belfast who will deal with all problems arising in the six counties of Ulster.

An announcement will shortly be made with reference to the enrolment of well-disposed citizens to assist the authorities.

INCOMETAX AMENDMENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 16th Mr. Hailey will introduce an Income-tax Amendment Bill, the object of which is to withdraw the Bill for the amendment of Income-tax which was introduced in the Council on 2nd September 1920 and to replace it by a new Bill which will effect the same object in a manner which is believed to be more acceptable to the tax-paying community. Under the provisions of this Bill while there will be no reduction of the "annual value" of business premises owned by an assessee under section 9 and there will be no assessment on such value under section 8.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

NON-COOPERATION IN CONGRESS.

SPEAKERS FOR AND AGAINST.

The following is a continuation of the report of the debate on Non-Cooperation in the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta on Wednesday last:—

Dr. Ansari said that it had been said that there was no resolution on the Rotona slaughter house or the South African Indians. Perhaps they were not considered in the Subjects Committee. However it was not too late and resolutions might be passed on those subjects. He was there to support the resolution of Mihatma Gandhi. (cheers). It was impossible after reading the despatch of the India Government to work with the Bureaucracy. The people could on no account act in co-operation with men who had condoned the Punjab atrocities. In the Reformed Councils the Viceroy and the Governors could pass any resolution they liked with out caring for the public. If they went to the Council to obstruct the obstruction would be quite useless. Going to the Council could not be supported or justified by any means. He had the greatest confidence in the people (cheers) and he believed he would get their wholehearted support whenever he went to them.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND.

Swami Sradhananda who was received with cheers was speaking in Hindi but the huge audience thought he was speaking in English and tumultuous cries of "Hindi" went up Swamiji said that he would first speak in Hindi and then in English for the good of those who did not learn Hindi.

Swamiji referred to what happened in the Subjects Committee. He said that in the Subjects Committee it was said that many had come determined to vote solid for Gandhi. That was impossible. What happened in the Subjects Committee was:—

President.—You can not refer to what happened in the Subjects Committee.

Swamiji.—But I must explain the matter. I must give an explanation.

President.—I cannot allow you to refer to what happened in the Subjects Committee.

Swamiji.—Then I go. I must give an explanation.

President.—I cannot help it. I cannot allow you to narrate what happened in the Subjects Committee.

Swamiji.—Then I go. (cries of go on.)

President.—I owe an explanation. I cannot allow the Subjects Committee affairs to be narrated here. If one speaker gives an explanation, all others will do so and there will be no end of it. The Subjec's Committee discussions were besides secret. (Cries of quite right.)

MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jayakar supported the amendment of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. He said that before they carried on warfare they should give the British nation a chance. They ought to tell the British Government that if full autonomy was not granted they would carry on an agitation from one end of the country to the other (cheers.) Missions in the past had been unsuccessful. He would not speak of threat or ultimatum but ought to tell the British nation that it was their ultimatum and that they would go on with non-co-operation if full autonomy was not granted.

MR. MALAVIYA.

Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya, in supporting the amendment, said that never since the advent of British Rule in India had Indians had to face a question of the importance of the one which was now engaging their consideration. He then referred to the Khilafat question and Punjab atrocities at some length and said that he had been as much exercised in mind as his friend. Mr. Gandhi in order to find a solution for the people whose sense of honour and self—respect had been outraged beyond description. If he felt that a policy of Non-Co-operation such as his brother Gandhi had proposed would carry the object in view, he would unhesitatingly commend it to acceptance by the congress.

But while he recognised that a policy of non-cooperation was in such circumstances as the present a perfectly legitimate and constitutional one (cries of hear, here), he had to remember that it was after all a policy) a means to the end and the end in view was to help their Mussalman brethren to rectify the wrong done to Turkey and to undo the wrongs perpetrated on the Punjab Some of the officers guilty of the Punjab atrocities were leaving the country or had left. Lord Chelmsford would not stay in India beyond 3rd April next unless an extension was granted which was not likely. It was a matter which stood against Lord Chelmsford that in the circumstances in which he found himself or put to himself in spite of protests from the highest to the humblest among Indians, he continued to enjoy the hospitality of India when India did not want him (cries of shame.) But he would go in April and part of the Punjab grievances would be removed. They could not persuade Government to prosecute officers after retirement from service. They were then left with the Khilafat question which was a big question. It would require a long period of agitation on the part of Mahammadans supported by others before the terms of the Turkish Treaty could be revised to their satisfaction. In framing their programme they must, as practical men, see what was the length of time for which this country was going to adopt a policy of Non-Co-operation with Government and to what extent and what was the goal. After giving the matter his earnest consideration while he was in Bombay, he came to the conclusion that the only effective remedy for the Punjab wrongs and for enabling them to undo the Government wrongs with rereference to Khilafat was the demand of full responsible Government in this country (cheers). He felt that if they had full responsible Governments with control over army, navy and air forces they could the very next day prevent a single Indian soldier from going to Mesopotamia. As regards the Punjab, while they wished to remove 5 or 6 officers in the Punjab who had been connected with the atrocities they could not forget that a vast army of official and non-official Europeans in India had expressed their sympathy with Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Dyer (cries of shame.) He asked them to seek that power which would enable them to require that every Europeans who continued in the service of India shall sign a declaration that he would regard Indian as equal fellow subjects and that he held Indian life and honour as high and sacred as the life of any European and to every one who regarded the life of a European as equal to the lives of two Indians had no place in this country and must leave it. It was that power that they wanted.

One essential condition in order to agitate for that power was that their movement must be a mass movement and that required educating the masses Mr. Gandhi and Shukatli had been educating the country and all honour to them for it. But they had to educate very many more people and they had not touched the fringe of the population. Ideas did not change suddenly. They had to create a burning conviction that India's wrongs could not be righted unless they obtained self-governments in the full sense of the term. It would take them time to create that conviction. Did anybody imagine that the British Government with all the mighty power which with India's own help they had built up in this country were going to vacate offices merely because a few people would not co-operate with them. Would not many Europeans rejoice if the education of Indian children was stopped and all schools were closed. Did anybody believe that if lawyers refrained from going to courts Government would suffer? The country should organise resources before it could ask people to cease to go to courts of law. Though he did belong to the profession of law he did not give much attention to it, but he knew that the profession of law was not such a bad thing as some people described it. They must proceed step by step in such a matter.

He hoped they would acquit him of any overburning desire to go to legislative councils. He had been there for twelve years and they might take his word that if the councils were not reformed, he would not spend one day more in the Council. They remembered that he had resigned his seat in the Viceroy's Council and his friend Motilal Nehru and others pressed him to go back to it and he was glad that he listened instead their advice and he went back to the Council because the debate on the indemnity bill and the raising of questions which were put but not answered, in regard to Punjab incidents were of some service to the Punjab. When they started campaign of this character they must remember that the British were a diplomatic nation and were not going to yield to them without using every means in its power and that would result in a long period of conflict. there would be occasions when the country would want its men in Councils to expose the wrongs done to them to bring punishment wherever possible because they would have an elected majority in the new Council Mr. Tilak was not an unwise man and if he thought of using councils for securing Swaraj, it was because he recognised that Councils were of practical value. It was his privilege to see Tilak during the last days of his life and then he urged him to organise a permanent deputation to England and America in order to agitate for full self-government. The time had come for the asking for full responsible Government but they must tell the country what their demand was. Let them not underestimate the forces that were arrayed against them. The history of other countries should not be thrown away. He knew that Mr. Gandhi had the tremendous heart power, but he felt it his duty to ask them not to underestimate difficulties in their way and not to be over-sanguine as to the result of Non-Co-operation.

He had come to the conclusion that life in this country was not worth living if they did not endeavour to the best extent of their power to establish full responsible government at the earliest possible opportunity. He felt that this was such a sacred and glorious task that they should no throw away any of their energies or increase difficulties in their path. He valued Hindu and Muslim unity and it was that unity that enabled him to speak as he was speaking that day. He prayed to God that it would grow and endure in all that concerned their country. He felt that they should discipline and organise themselves and that discipline and organisation would have to undertake propaganda. All over the country the conviction would have to be created that for the interest, honour, good name, happiness and prosperity of millions of India it was essential that Indian should rule in India as Englishmen ruled in England. That would require time and therefore let them proceed as even a general would proceed in the army, it was a constitutional warfare on which they were launching. He might assure his Mussalman brethren that he had no desire to shelve the question of their grievance but he had placed before the Congress his reasons for the course he asked them to take. If they pursued that course, they would serve their Mussalman brethren better. It was the duty of every Hindu, Parsi, Indian Christian in India to stand by Mussalman fellow-countrymen in their fight for reasonable and just revision of the Turkish Treaty. But he felt he would not be doing his duty to them and that he would be deceiving them if he did not tell them what he felt. His conviction was that the day of retribution and justice might be delayed but that it would come ultimately. Both Hindus and Mahomedans had inherited an ancient and noble civilisation and let not the inheritors of such a civilisation by little impulsiveness, a little want of patience and foresight and neglect of tactics which were recognised as honourable and reasonable in all warfare, throw away the opportunities before them. He was sorry he had to differ from his esteemed brother Gandhi. He did not accept Mr. Gandhi's proposal to withdraw children from school. On the contrary, he wished to multiply the number of schools, colleges and universities. Their children would be soldiers in the next few years. If Germans, the English and the French had schools for training soldiers. India must also have its children receiving such instruction at schools. Without withdrawing children from schools, they could make an impression on Government.

He did not like law courts and yet before they established arbitration courts, there was no giving up of existing courts. The whole object of Mr. Gandhi's proposal was that they should make Government feel that the people were angry with them and that they would not co-operate with Government. Let them make it clear in every possible way. Let them not adopt methods by which sufferings and self-sacrifice would be inflicted upon their people without corresponding gain. He was not even in full agreement with Mr. Pal's amendment, but he liked it much better than Mr. Gandhi's programme in many respects. If they wanted to adopt a policy of full responsible government as a means to remedy the Punjab and Khilafat grievances and for the future growth, independence, happiness and prosperity of the great Indian nation, let it not be accompanied by a threat. If they sent a deputation it would not be good tactics to let it be accompanied by a threat. He was not afraid of holding a threat but he felt the time had not come for it. They should withdraw all labour and money from European enterprises. Let there be as much Indian labour employed under Indian managers as possible. Let Indians take up as many industries as they could, but let them not rouse their opponents to take action against their own. Mr. Pal's amendment was in a better form and more in keeping with the spirit of what he had said. He therefore commended it to the consideration of the Congress.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad said that the only true and sure remedy for their grievances was non-co-operation and if that be so was it beneficial and good to them to delay using that remedy. There was no other remedy and why should they lose time in making arrangements and in preparations.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that he opposed both the resolution and the amendment. (Most tremendous shouts of opposition for minutes together.) After Mrs. Annie Besant had spoken on the subject he need not say much. Boycott of British goods was impossible. (Most tumultous uproar in spite of the presidential admonitions and the speaker's voice was drowned). He was endorsing what Mr. Gandhi said. Unless the British Banks gave a guarantee no German or Swiss goods could be imported. He asked for a patient hearing as the president had invited him to speak saying that a patient hearing would be given to him.

President.—I must ask you to hear him patiently. He will stand there so long as you do not hear him. I will not even ask the interference of Mahatma. He has been invited to speak and you must give him a patient hearing. You may vote against him but you must hear him.

(There was some silence then).

Mr. Jamnadas, continuing, observed that he wished to draw the attention of the Congress to one statement of Mr. Gandhi, and that was that if, perchance, the movement of Non-Co-operation resulted in an outburst of violence, then for the purpose of putting down violence, it would be his duty not only to suspend the movement, but to offer to the Government such assistance as might be needed to maintain peace and order. (Cries of "Shame" and continued interruptions.)

The President sounded the going and called the delegates making noise to order.

Mr. Jamnadas, continuing, said that he wished to remind the Congress of one of the resolutions of the Khilafat Conference, which said that if Non-Co-operation failed, Mahomedans would be at liberty to resort to any methods dictated by their religion. Putting Mr. Gandhi's statement and the resolution of the Khilafat Conference together, he wanted to draw the attention of the Congress to the possible consequences. Suppose: in the course of the agitation, there was an instance of out-burst of violence. Just as Mr. Gandhi suspended the Satayagraha movement last year, he might suspend the Non-Co-operation movement this year, and the result would be that the Muhammadans would be angry, and he wanted to warn the Congress that at that moment, the Mahammadans would fall on friends and foes alike. Before voting on this question, he wished the delegates to consider whether they were prepared to launch on the country a movement which was sure to bring so great a disaster.

MR. JITENDRA LAL BANERJEE.

Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerjee said that he would support Mahatma Gandhi and oppose Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. Pandit Malaviya had said he had elicited information in the Council by putting questions but men who were not fit to touch the laces of the Pandit's shoes abused him and insulted him grossly. He saw the late Mr. Tilak in the house of Mr. Motilal Ghose in Benares in May last. The Pandit had called the mission a deputation. Mr. Jinnah had described it yesterday as an "ultimatum." As if the kicks had not been enough they were going on with their mendicancy still. They had enough of the houses of Parliament.

President.—Please do not refer to anything that happened in the Subjects Committee.

Mr. Banerji.—Where have I done that?

President.—You have just now referred to Mr. Jinnah's ultimatum.

Mr. Banerji continuing said that the kicks seemed to have been not enough and they were eager to send another mendicant mission.

Mr. Tilak had been against the boycotting of Councils it is true. (Cheers.) Wait. Mr. Tilak had a significant sentence to add. Mr. Tilak said that if the Moslems boycotted the Council the Hindus must stand by them. (Loud cheers).

MR. DAS.

Mr. C. R. Das supported Mr. Pal's amendment. He said.

"As Mr. Gandhi has told you, in coming to a decision on this question the sole guiding factor is not personality but reason. However much we may differ from Mr. Gandhi, it must be admitted he is the greatest personality to-day in Indian public life. The question is not one of personality at all. Practically all of us are agreed that our goal at the present moment is complete responsible govern ment. It is not now that I have come to this conclusion. Even at the Bombay Special Congress I thought so and I did not ask for it owing to the split and we all expected that if we lowered our demands our friends who got away from the Congress would come in. For the same consideration I did not put it forward in Delhi. After the Punjab occurrences my opinion is a hundred times stronger to-day in the demand for complete Self-Government.

What then is the difference between Mr. Gandhi and myself? I do not attach importance on insignificant things, such as a deputation to the Premier. You know a deputation means nothing; even if you take it out of the amendment it does not lose its strength. I am not asking you to go as a beggar. I have ceased to do so from 1907. Call it deputation, mission or mockery, that does not touch the question. The question now is not of the ideal but of the applicability and the practical methods of Non-Co-operation. Do Mr. Gandhi's practical steps constitute the ideal or do they constitute the realisation of that ideal at the present day, at the present moment? I have not yet got an answer from you. Is surrender of titles and Honorary offices to be done at the present moment or in the course of five or ten years? Let us be quite clear on that and not take shelter under words and phrases. Is withdrawal of children from Government schools an ideal? If it is an, ideal why say gradual with drawal? If it is a practical step for immediate adoption, why not remove the word, "gradually"?

I have to exercise my vote and will have to depend on your answer to my question. Do you mean children should be withdrawn from schools to-day? (Cries of "no, no"). Then it is an ideal and not a practical step. Gentleman, what I warn you is let this policy of Non-Co-operation be not a mockery of words. If you mean it, if the highest national assembly in India means it, let it be in terms which can be accepted by everybody who has got the intention and the desire to follow the intention by practice. I am a humble servant of the Indian National Congress. I want your injunction in the clearest terms. Am I to take away my children to-day? ("Cries of "no, no") I am told, "no, not now." Therefore do not put it forward as a practical step. Is it to be after the establishment of national schools? (cries of "yes, yes"). If that is so the amendment provides for it.

Gentleman, do not try to raise a second story before you erect the ground floor, Put a tax on the people of India and the servants of the Congress and with that fund start national schools, withdraw, children from Government schools and send them to your own schools Do you expect me to withdraw all children in India from the Government schools and children being schoolless might possibly be led into paths of anarchy and other crimes. (Cries of "no"). Do you expect me to do that? (Cries of "no, no") Then wait for the establishment of national schools. I want to test your capacity and courage. I am an idealist as far as I can, but at the same time as practical men, do not deceive yourselves and do not deceive ourselves. I believe in the inherent capacity of my race. I will not say one word against the possibility of the great Indian nation that is now making. It is the ideal of Indian nationality that gives me courage and fortitude in spite of circumstances under which we are oppressed. I will not doubt the inherent possibilities; pray to God that possibility might realise itself. Do every thing to bring that. The only way to bring that is not tall talk but action. Build up your schools and colleges, then pass an injunction against all Indians to send all children to those schools.

What is the meaning of gradual boycott of British courts? Do you want lawyers to give up practice to-day? (Cries of "No, no".) If you pass this resolution to-day, to-morrow you must cease to go to court. I want to know what is the opinion of this Indian National Congress. No answer? Then, I take it, you have not got an answer. (A voice: wait for Mr. Gandhi's answer). Then you wait for Gandhi. I am a humble follower, of the Congress, ever ready to carry out its command and have done a little service in the country's cause. Am I entitled to know what is your command to me am I to follow the Indian National Congress or am I to write to Mr. Gandhi every now and then? If you feel you are strong enough at the present moment to practise this non-violent Non-Co-operation if you feel it really not in words, put your hand on your breast and answer that question question—do away with all these graduals.

THE BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

On the question of boycott of Councils. it is not as if I am a king you to go to the councils as the only practical step towards the realisation of the ideal of Non-Co-operation. I am willing to accept everything that Mr. Gandhi has laid down. Only I want to have it made clear whether boycott of Councils is gradual or immediate. I am willing to accept every part of it. Do not leave out any word which is applied to other forms of Non-Co-operation. I was told this morning by Mr. Gandhi that the only question is as to whether you should obstain. Swaraj through Councils or without councils. I submit that does not dispose of the question which is raised. It is not through Councils that I seem to obtain swaraj. I want to make the Council an instrument in obtaining swaraj as a measures of reform. I do not attach the slightest importance to it and it is not to be touched, but because you have in your hands something which cannot be used for the purpose with which it is secured, will you not exercise it to secure something else? Do not think, gentlemen, that the Reform Act is a gift of the British Government. I deny that entirely. It is not a gift but something which is wrung out of the British Government. You have earned that it is an instrument and that is in your house, will you use it or not? (A voice—on sentimental grounds; another voice—you will not get the majority.) Do you think it is more practical that parents would take their children out of schools or that lawyers should cease practice. (Cries: no). Although it is not quite sure. it is probable if we cannot get majority. this year, if we wait and wage the battle of Non-Co-operation day after day, year after year. I tell you it is not only practical, but at the next elections you will get just a majority in your favour and at that moment, you will be able to use that weapon to secure full complete Swaraj for India. Use all other methods and also this.

CONCLUSION.

Gentlemen, I cannot but question the wisdom of giving up that which you have already secured, not given to you, but earned by the labour of the last 45 years. I am not asking you to give up any method of Non-Co-operation. Do not give this up. This is also a method of Non-Co-operation. I ask you to accept. Mr. Pal's amendment! (loud cheers).

Mr. P. Venkatam Iyer proposed and another seconded that closure be applied and the question be put to the meeting.

The President.—A motion for closure has been moved and seconded. 25 more speakers were there. Would they hear them or would they like him to put the question for vote. (Voices:—Put to vote). A voice said that Mahatma Gandhi should reply.

President:—I shall see to that. I shall ask Mahatma Gandhi to reply and then put the matter to vote.

Just as the President was speaking of the non-co-operation resolution and amendment to the vote some one accidentally pushed in the plug of a fire extinguisher (fire King), of Messrs. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works fitted up to every post in the Pandal. The fire extinguishing gas went out with great force and touched the ceiling and the sound seemed like that of a burning switch. There was no alarm but there was fun as the strong spout of gas struck with some noise the ceiling. It was put allright soon after.

Mr. Anantani described the sorrows and woes of the Indians of East Africa and hoped the Congress would pass a resolution for remedying their grievances. The Europeanswere supreme in East Africa and the Indians were worse than serfs and helots.

The President.—On behalf of the Congress I beg to assure him that we have the fullest sympathy with them.

PANDIT RAMBHUJ DUTT.

Pandit Rambhuj Datta Chaudhury supported Mahatma Gandhi's resolution and said Mahatma Gandhi spoke of gradual taking away of boys and girls from Government schools. It could not be done all at once. Formation of national schools and withdrawal of boys and girls from Government schools must go hand in hand. Mahatma Gandhi said that they should serve the public and at the same time carry on non-co-operation. Should they give up the seven crores of Mussalmans, should Mahatma Gandhi ask the Mussalmans to give up the councils because the Khilafat Conference had resolved on a boycott and ask the Hindus to go to the council because the Congress had said so. They must all be ready to sacrifice everything for their Motherland it they wished for its improvement and salvation. Mahatma Gandhi said that the council was a trap and not a fort or an arsenal. If they acted up to the advice of Mahatma Gandhi they would get Swaraj in one year.

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah who was received with cheers said that he had already spoken in the Moslem League. It was a great national problem that they were considering that day. One wrong after another wrong had been heaped upon them. The Khilafat was the last straw loaded on the camel's back. The question they had to consider was what should they do now. The difference between Mr. Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Bepin Ch. Pal was when to begin co-operation. The audience was there surcharged with excitement. Would they tell him when he should give up practice. (To-day, to-morrow). A voice says To-day another says to-morrow. (Cheers.) (President rings the bell as warning not to argue with the members of the Congress.

Mr. Banerji spoke in a jocular view of deputation, mission, etc. Did not Mahatma Gandhi send his ultimatum to the Viceroy?

A Voice.—It is done.

Mr. Jinnah.—Not from the Indian National Congress. (cheers.)

Mr. Jinnah:—Why did not Mahatma Gandhi put into practice the whole programme at once. It was a policy of non-co-operation and there was no principle in it. The policy of non-co-operation was excellent and effective but there was a great "if" It was said that they should not fail to stand by the Mussalmans. He was a Moslem himself and he had worked for unity long. They must not be misled. Mr. Winston Churchill had three "lifts" when speaking of the Indians.

An Andhra gentleman supported Mahatma Gandhi's resolution.

(To be Continued.)

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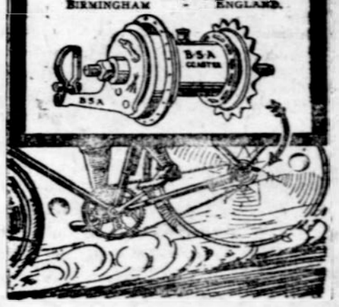

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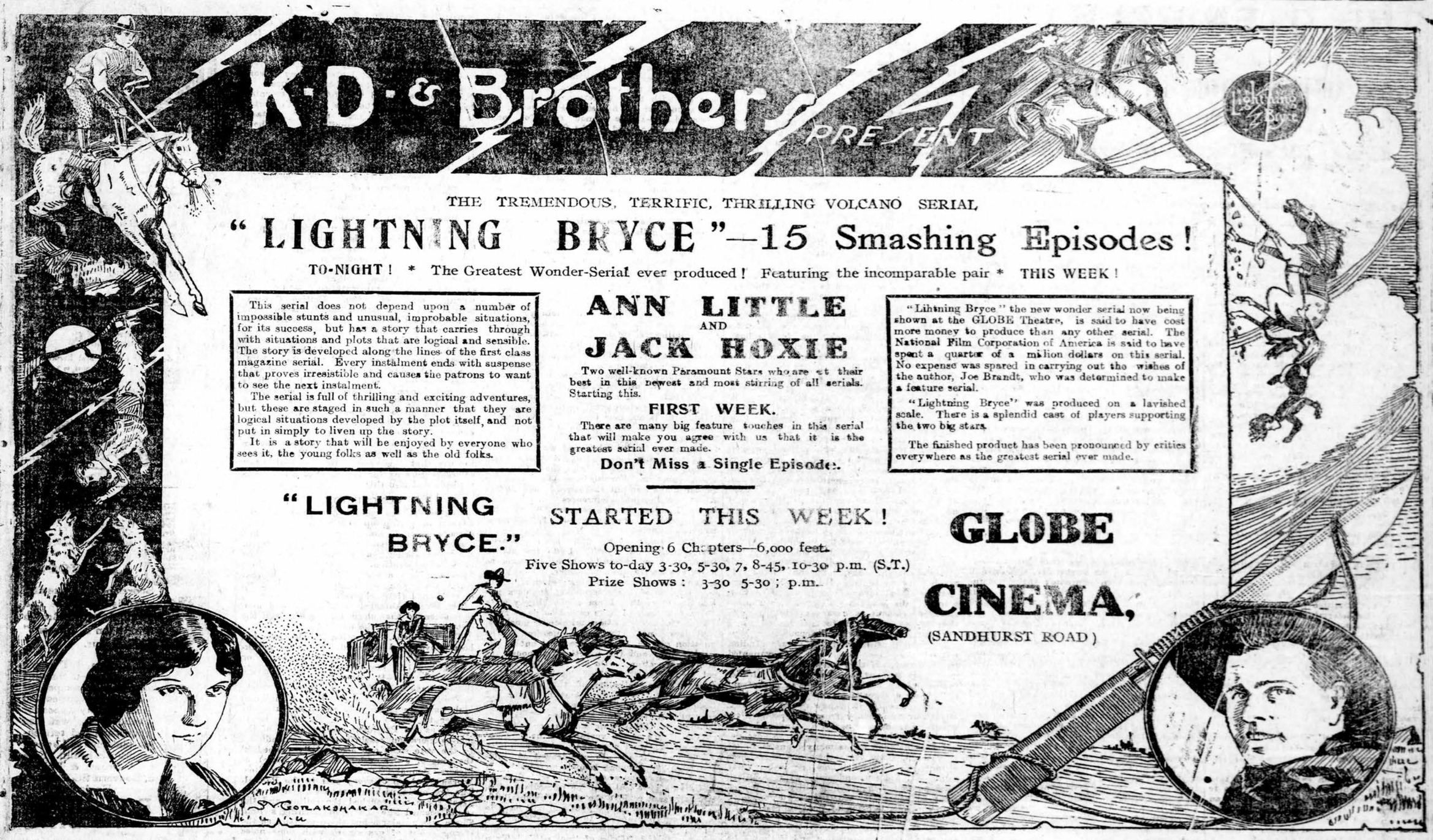

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LONDON TOPICS.

Indian High Command—Egyptian Problem—Red Rag to a Bull—Coal Crisis—Engineering Lock-out—Britain on the War Path—Tragedy of Ireland.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

INDIAN HIGH COMMAND.

Superstition is not an exclusive tradition of the East and the belief that the position of the Commander-in-Chief of the India is the doom of many an honest soldier is believed by quite a large number of people here. How far the premature retirement of Sir Charles Munro justifies this belief is not clear. But the reason of health of this "over-worked" official is treated more as a form than a fact. Dame Rumour whispers that the alleged mismanagement of the Frontier wars and the methods adopted to quell the alleged rebellion in the Punjab and the support given to the little heroes of the martial law regime have something to do with this. Further, Sir Charles Munro is more of a soldier than an administrator and the reforms that are to be carried out in the near future on the lines of the recommendations of the Army Commission (Lord Fisher's Committee report is completed) will be too much for Sir Charles Munro to tackle the appointment of Lord Rawlinson, it is said was guided by this reason. Lord Rawlinson is supposed to be a follower of Kitchener and as such better able to carry out the Army Reforms than either Sir Charles Munro or the other candidates who were in the run for the post.

Egyptian Problem.

A summary of the outlines of the agreement between Lord Milner, and Zaghlul Pasha and his colleagues, the accredited representatives of Nationalist Egypt is published. The basis for further negotiations are: the recognition of Egyptian Independence and full sovereign status of Egypt, the withdrawal of the British Army of occupation and a guarantee by the British Government to protect the independence of Egypt against foreign aggression. The status of the Sultan is not defined. At any rate it is a tremendous triumph for Egyptian Nationalism. The Milner Mission to Egypt was made a failure by the refusal of Zaglul and his party, supported by all classes and masses, to compromise their right to self-determination and Lord Milner, though at first he treated the Nationalists with contempt, was convinced later that there were two, and only two, policies possible, either to grant independence or to massacre an entire nation. Zaghlul Pasha and his party are proceeding to Egypt to get a mandate from his country to negotiate with the British Government on the basis of the above agreement. All-India—especially Moslem India—will wish joy to the new-born Independent Nation.

Will India realise—especially the Moderates—a nation's birth-right. (Liberty) cannot be bargained with, and there can be no compromise between self-determination and slavery. The August declaration is at variance with India's right and until and unless India's right for self-determination is recognised, we are slaves in spite of radical changes and substantial step towards the realisation of responsible self-Government.

Red Rag to a Bull.

Last week a sensation was created by the circulation of copies of certain de-coded cipher messages alleged to have passed between the Russian Soviet Foreign Secretary and the Russian Soviet's representative in Copenhagen to the effect that the "Daily Herald" was financed by Bolshevik money and was controlled by the Soviet Government. Mr. George Lansbury denies these accusations categorically. He said: "Neither directly nor indirectly, roundabout nor square, nor in any sort of way, has the "Daily Herald" had a single penny or a single ounce of paper from any one directly or indirectly connected with the Bolsheviks or any other Government." The object of the Government was obvious. But for the appeal and the support the "Council of Action" would not have become dangerous to the powers that be and the influence of the paper and its control over Labour in this country is such as to compel the Government to abandon its two years' war preparations against Russia in as many days. The Government thought thereby discrediting the paper it would weaken the Labour cause. In this design the Government has failed miserably. The true facts of the case are that the "Daily Herald" finds it difficult to secure paper and printing materials owing to a semi-boycott by the paper mills in England and hence while Mr. Lansbury was visiting Russia as a Labour delegate and while he was abroad, he discussed with the paper merchants at Copenhagen and elsewhere business matters in order to secure a regular supply of paper and printing materials for the "Daily Herald". After the candid denial from Mr. Lansbury the source from which these accusations were made has disappeared and the Admiralty denies any knowledge of the source from which these black-mailing news orginated. It is a mystery.

Coal Crisis.

One of the greatest industrial crisis in Britain is at hand. The Government through Sir Robert Horne has declared that it would not climb down; neither would the miners, declared Mr. Smillie. The Food Controller (Mr. C. A. McCurdy) says the Government is making preparations for a fight to the finish. Food will again be rationed, even before the strike is declared. The miners' national ballot began yesterday and so far the latest return from South Wales shows 22,189 for and 4,655 against a strike. The Capitalistic Press has begun an active propaganda work saying that the real aim of the strike is not a question of wages or reduction of price of demestic coal, but the question involved is nationalisation of the mines. The miners' representatives prove that the strike was forced on them by "vested interests." They declare that it is a plot to end all control and leave the Mine-owners free to fleece the public. The policy of the Government is criticised. Mr Smillie is sure that the Triple Alliance will back up the miners' in their fight. The situation is very serious. According to official figures the best year in the coal industry was 1913. In that year the Colliery-owners profit was only £13,000,000. To-day their guaranteed profit is £26,000,000 with the addition of £700,000 for depreciation plus 10 per cent. even after the £26,000,000 demanded by the miners.

Whereas the miners' wages have only advanced by 156 per cent. against 200 or 250 per cent (Miners' figure) rise of the cost of living. The Miners' Executive will meet the Triple Alliance on Tuesday next and the Miners' Conference will be held on Thursday. The Miners are firm in their attitude but they are willing to leave an open door for mediation.

Engineering Lock-out.

Just as the Miners' strike is developing into a gloomy out-look for the industrial world, trouble has developed in the Engineering world. The electricians have been on strike for some time at Messrs. Cammell Laird's works—a great engineering firm—as a protest against the employment of a non-Union foreman. After several conferences the Engineering combination has threatened a national lock-out. Such an eventuality will affect many other industrial works and would speedily be almost as serious as the miners' strike. The fight would be a long one.

Britain on the War-path.

The reply of the Poles to the Soviet Peace terms is practically a blank refusal. Mr. Lloyd George's ultimatum to the Soviet representatives in London demanding an explanation for the alleged difference between the terms communicated to him on August 10, and those given to the Polish delegation on August 19, accusing the Soviet of breach of faith, has again brought Britain to the verge of a new crisis. The "Council of Action" met yesterday to consider the situation and has to-day issued a manifesto pointing the utterly unjustifiable character of the ultimatum and the Council has issued instructions for all local Councils to be ready for action—a national strike. In the meantime, it is reported that the Russian Delegates in London are preparing to return to Moscow. It is almost certain that the maintenance of the present military attitude of Poland will mean an end of the Minsk Conference. British Labour is prepared for every emergency and so long as Labour is united Britain's intervention will only be at the risk of a national upheaval and, perhaps, a serious blow for the present constitution. The Socialist Party of France has issued a similar manifesto and an International Labour Conference is meeting in a few days. Until and unless Peace is concluded with Russia there cannot be any peace in Europe. Mr. Brailsford's telegrams from Russia clearly indicate that the whole of Russia is behind the Soviet Republic.

The "New York World" (24th August 1920) contained the report of an important interview with Mr. Paderewski, of which the following paragraphs are significant:—

"I was against war when there was opportunity to make peace on favourable terms. At the time I was Prime Minister I favoured doing so. So I went to Paris and laid the matter before the Supreme Council. I asked to be allowed to accept these terms, but they would not agree to that. We were bound to the Allies; we were their proteges; they have guaranteed our independence, and we have to abide by their decision. They themselves were then supporting three Russian Armies in the field."

This is the first authoritative statement made in America to the effect that Poland has been acting on orders from some of the Great Powers.

Tragic Ireland.

The agony of Ireland continues. Murder of the members of the Irish Police by hot heads, retaliation by the Police and Military, burning and looting in Ulster Counties are the order of the day. No Nationalist's or Sinn Fein's life or property is safe in Ulster. The damage done at Lisbon by Ulster Rioters is estimated at £500,000. The "Central News" Dublin correspondent wires that a large number of men at the Royal Irish Constabulary depot refuse to handle their arms. They do not wish to be used as a military force to put down political opinions of people. Some of them took off their uniforms and donning civilian clothes walked out. Sir Thomas Stafford, a member of Lord Lieutenant's Advisory Council, has resigned as a protest against "the refusal of the Prime Minister to take the one step which in my opinion gives us a chance of peace in Ireland, i.e., the final and immediate offer of a form of "Dominion Government" and he invites (in his resignation) Lord French to do the same.

'Irish Peace Conference"

The Irish Peace Conference convened by all the moderate elements in Ireland met in Dublin on Monday last. Though the Republicans and Ultra-Carsonites kept out, it was really a representative gathering. A notable feature of the Conference was the sense of moderation it displayed from beginning to end. One staunch Unionist declared that "if we go much further in the way we are going at present every one will finish by being a damned Republican." A resolution asking for the grant of "full national self-Government within the Empire, with complete administrative fiscal and financial independence" was adopted unanimously. A deputation will interview the Premier on his return from his holiday.

Lord Mayor being Done to Death.

To-day is the fourteenth day of Lord Mayor MacSwiney's hunger strike. The hero is dying inch by inch. In response to many appeals Mr. Lloyd George has sent a callous reply that "If the Cabinet . . . . . departed from its decision (to leave the Lord Mayor to starve himself to death) a complete break-down of the machinery of law and Government in Ireland would inevitably follow." However the King, in reply to the appeal of Mr. Redmond Howard (a nephew of the late John Redmond) has promised "immediate and careful attention." The Lord Mayor was sentenced for having control of a police cipher (a charge of possession being withdrawn as unproven) and being in possession of a copy of the Corporation's resolution of allegiance to Dail Eireann (Republican Parliament) and a copy of his own speech when elected Lord Mayor. The suggestion that he was arrested while holding a meeting of the Officers of Cork Brigade of the Republican army is untrue. Labour Leaders are doing all their best to get the Lord Mayor released. Even if he is released, it will be too late. His private Chaplain has administered the Last Sacrament. If the Lord Mayor dies in prison, it is apprehended, that there will be a serious revolt in Nationalist and Sinn Fein part of Ireland, and what such a revolt will lead to is unthinkable.

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IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION'S DEMANDS.

The secretaries of the Imperial Citizenship Association have addressed the following letter to Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce, Simla, in connection with the Fiji Despatch recently published in the Gazettee of India:—

The Fiji Despatch and the papers relating to the deportation of Mr. Manilal and others, were recently considered by Managing Committee of my Association and after careful consideration my Committee have directed me to address you in connection with them as follows:—

My Committee regret that they are not in the least satisfied that the Government at Fiji had substantial reasons for treating the meeting of Indian labourers as meetings of rebels, and their acts, as acts of open rebellion. Neither are my Committee convinced that there was sufficient justification for the Government of Fiji, for taking drastic measures on the assumption of open rebellion, including wholesale arrests, heavy punishments and serious restrictions on movements, to which large numbers of Indians were subjected during the labour trouble.

Neither are my Committee satisfied with the attitude of the Governmen of India, as disclosed in your reply to the Hon. Mr. Sastri's interpellation in connection with this despatch. The Despatch of the Fiji Government apparently gives the official version of the events and there is nothing in it to show that any independent inquiry was made by the Governor into the causes of the disturbances, and the events connected with them. My Committee therefore urge upon Government the desirability of a detailed inquiry into the causes and the events aforesaid. My Committee understand that the Government are about to appoint a Commission to visit Fiji to inquire into the condition of Labour in the Colony. If such a commission is proceeding, I am directed to suggest that the inquiry herein demanded be included in the reference of that commission. Regarding the personnel of such commission, I trust that the Government will not fail to secure the services of gentlemen who can command the confidence of Indians both here and in Fiji, and to include at least two competent representative Indians.

My Committee have carefully considered the papers connected with the deportation of Mr. and Mrs. Manilal, Harpal Maharaj and Fazil Khan; and find no justification whatever for such a measure. Even supposing that an attempt was made to turn a labour trouble into a movement for the ventilation of political grievances and political aspiration, it is difficult to imagine how that fact could afford any justification for treating a gentleman of the position and attainments of Mr. Manilal and his wife as enemies of the state. My Committee therefore submit that the Government of India will be good enough to press for their trial if in the opinion of the Government of Fiji, they have been guilty of any offence against the Crown; or in the alternative, to restore them to their liberty without delay. Deportations without trial are no longer tolerated in India; and create a sense of injustice, humiliation and race discrimination in the Indian mind which it is impossible to exaggerate.

In this connection, I cannot too strongly impress upon the attention of the Government the extreme tension which now exists in the Indian mind on the treatment of Indians in the Colonies. India as a whole is extremely sensitive on the question not only of political status in the country but also on that of the equality of political rights in the Colonies of the Empire, and my Committee respectfully request that the Government of India will be pleased to satisfy the public mind by taking up whole-heartedly the cause of the liberties of Indians in the Colonies of the Empire.

NON-COOPERATION.

WAITING FOR A LEAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the decision regarding Non-Cooperation arrived at by the Special National Congress, the public of which I am a member will be glad to know at an early date how the movement is to be put into execution and how the leaders and each of them propose to put Non-Cooperation into practice?

The public await the conduct of the leaders as it is to the leaders that it looks for guidance and for the satisfactory carrying out of the movement.—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONALIST.

CALL OUR SOLDIERS BACK.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged, if you will kindly publish the following and oblige:—

In the speech delivered by Mr. Abas Tyebji at the Gujerat Political Conference, he emphasised that the burning question of the day, which required immediate action, should be that our Indian troops in Mesopotamia should be withdrawn because they were placed in a part of the world with which we had no concern.

From facts and figures we learn that there are about 55,000 men in Mesopotamia.

One may surely ask with emphasis, as Mr. Abas emphasised: What are we to Mesopotamia, and Mesopotamia to us?—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS.

FIRST BATCH ON WAY TO INDIA.

APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

A communique states:—

Intimation has been received from the Governor-General of South Africa that the question of the appointment of a Committee to advise the Repatriation Commissioner is engaging attention of the Union Government who have given assurance that all officers concerned in the patriation scheme were informed from the outset that no compulsion or persuasion whatever should be used. The first batch of Indians, 61 for Madras, and 34 for Calcutta, left Durban for Bombay by s.s. Karagola on 2nd September 1920.

"INDIAN PRINCES AND POLITICS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your leader headed "Indian Princes and Politics" in the issue of the 8th September, you advise the Indian Princes "to purge themselves of their autocratic spirit and fortify themselves by sharing their Government with their people." The advice is in the best interests of the Princes but will they take it in the right spirit? It is hardly likely. The uncontrolled power over their subjects and the revenues and resources of their States and ability to behave and do things within their States just as they like, are evidently counted by most Princes as of greater value than the political freedom you speak of. Some of them cannot even brook the suggestion of parting with an iota of the absolutism centred in their persons, much less that of governing in co-operation with their "subjects." In Kathiawad we have got the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha, one of whose aims is, as is well known, to strengthen the Kathiawad States by advocating introduction of constitutional and popular Government and consolidate the Princes' position by making it rest on the contentment of their people. The Sabha, therefore, has been requesting the Princess to introduce Reforms in their States, but what is the response it has met with? There is hardly any appreciable movement and the request has practically gone unheeded. I do not say nor believe that all Rulers are apathetic and unwilling to move with the times. But it seems many of them hold back under a wrong notion. They say that they wish to introduce Reforms in the States and would have introduced them of their own accord, but must now hold back because otherwise it would be taken as submission to agitation. The only answer to them is this:—"If you yourselves believe that it is in your and public interest to popularise your institutions and if you also realize that the time for Reforms has come, is it a good reason to keep back because the Sabha also says that the time has come?" It is a pity that honest, temperate and friendly opinion expressed with the sole object of bringing about a better state of things and a strengthening of the Princes' own hands should be misappreciated. The Princes should look at it with open and unprejudiced minds, welcome it and be prompt in taking measures which would make their people self-respecting, fearless and free along with being dutiful and loyal towards them and capable when need be to uphold within its proper sphere the freedom of their States and their Rulers.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. SHUKLA.

Rajkot, W. S., Sept. 12.

MOSLEM LEADERS AND THEIR DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you oblige by giving the following few lines a place in your popular paper?

Sir, now that the Congress and the Moslem League have by a majority accepted Mr. Gandhi's programme of Non-Cooperation, it is to be seen how the leaders, especially the members of the Central Khilafat Committee, observe in practice the programmes of Non-Cooperation, of boycott of foreign, especially, English goods. The President of the Central Khilafat Committee and some of their secretaries and members have until now proved themselves to be either consumers or agents of foreign goods. Will they follow the examples of the companions of the Prophets, who broke their wine cellas when they received the divine order prohibiting use of liquor, or will they preach a pure Swadeshi policy and continue to be the means of spreading foreign goods in India? Many of the Moslem leaedrs are worse consumers of English-made goods and we hope they would first set the example to their Moslem brothers by boycotting everything and anything not Swadeshi and refusing to serve as agents of foreign firms.—Yours, etc.,

A MOSLEM.

The Secretary, European Association, Calcutta, in a letter to the Viceroy's private secretary after expressing horror at the assassination of Mr. Willoughby states that the crime was due to the propaganda advocating disobedience of law and that stronger methods in dealing with this dangerous agitation would have public support. (A.P.)

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ASIATIC PETROLEUM WORKMEN'S STRIKE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The men of the above Company have gone on strike since 1st September as the Manager declined to comply with the men's most reasonable demands namely, 20 per cent increase in war allowance which was promised by him in January 1920, bonus equal to a month's wages in every year and periodical increases. As regards the first demand, the men say that the Manager had promised to increase war-allowance from 40 per cent to 60 per cent. The Manager denies that any such promise was ever given. It is a matter of common knowledge that prices of food stuffs and other necessaries of life are increasing from day to day and the moderate request of 20 per cent increase of war-allowance in view of the increased cost of living is absolutely fair. As regards the Bonus, the Manager says that no undertaking can be given in this respect because it is an *ex-gratia* payment which is given at the discretion of the Company. It is also a matter of common knowledge that Petroleum Companies are making huge profits which are the result, partly of labour and partly of capital. Therefore, labour also is entitled to a fair share in the said profits. All commercial concerns including Bombay Mills are giving Bonus to their men and there is no reason why Petroleum Companies should withhold the same. As regards annual increases it is stated by the Manager that it is the established custom in their works to give periodical increases at the end of each year to the different classes of workmen. As to this the men contend that the said increases are very meagre, this year the increase ranged from annas 0-1-6 to annas 0-4-0. Several persons have not got the benefit of the same. The men contend that the benefit of increase should be given to all without distinction. The demands of the men are very modest and reasonable and it would not be fair on the part of the management to hold out against these demands. It is now high time that the employers should direct their attention to the welfare of the workmen by providing housing accommodation to the workmen by starting technical schools for their children, by opening maternity homes and hospitals for medical relief, by opening gymnasiums for recreation, by opening Co-operative Credit Societies to relieve them from their indebtedness, by starting provident fund schemes and the system gratuity to make provision for their families and by compulsory insurance death benefit and accident funds.

All the Capitalists are now making huge profits and this is the proper occasion when they could set apart funds conveniently for the purpose of the above schemes. As regards housing, his Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been taking keen interest and has issued an appeal to the public to subscribe to the Bombay Development Loan for the housing scheme and it is now the duty of every employer liberally to subscribe to the loan. The housing problem now-a-days is very acute and sooner the loan is subscribed the better. So far as I am aware, the housing condition of labour in Bombay,—I can say without fear of contradiction—is absolutely wretched and the houses are most insanitary. It is a wonder to me that a workman lives with his family in such a small room not exceeding the size of a stable.

As regards the scheme of one-room tenement proposed by Government, I am absolutely against it. There should be atleast two room tenements. It is now high time that these poor workmen should be treated as human beings and given some adequate accommodation for themselves and their children. The same is the situation as regards the medical relief. Hundreds of poor men are carried away by disease and death for want of medical relief.

I hope the conscience of Bombay will be awake to all these crying necessities of the hour.—Yours, etc.

P. J. GINWALA.

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By day Ven-Yusa guards the skin from the spoiling effects of the weather, and prevents Roughness, Redness, Smarting, and Chafing. At night Ven-Yusa works in the pores while you sleep, and creates a beauty that is more than skin deep.

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"THE ONLY AND CHIEF REMEDY."

The "Mahratha" writes:—

And so the Rubicon is crossed. For long the country struggled and struggled hard to find a way out between the hopelessly signal failure of hard and fast constitutional agitation and the impossibility of pure and simple revolution. The way has at last been found. Among leaders there is a perfect consensus of opinion on the principle of Non-co-operation; it is the application of the same that divides them. The battle raged between Mr. Gandhi's resolution boycotting the new Councils, among other things, and Mr. Pal's amendment making a special exception of it. And in this connection the voting figures are significant. Out of 5814 delegates only 2773 voted at all: out of the latter 1826 voted in favour of Mr. Gandhi and 651 for Mr. Pal while the remaining 96 were neutral. Plainly speaking to us, the case between Mr. Gandhi's resolution and Mr. Pal's amendment is a case of six of one and half a dozen of the other. Far from contravening the principle of Non-Co-operation, the entry into Councils, we are convinced, carries it one step further in so far as it gives the opportunity of boarding the lion in his own den. If election to Councils is at all co-operation—which, to our mind, is not—the motive of thus far co-operating with Government is to Non-Co-operate with it, to clog its wheels and thus to achieve the same object. The end is the same that of paralysing the Government, only the roads different. There may not necessarily be one and only one way leading to Rome; as long as the goal and the motive are the same, there should not have been so much difference of opinion. Whatever it be, the verdict of the Nation is a "fait accompli"; the path has been sketched and drawn; it is not strewn with roses; there are a hundred pits and stumbling-blocks, thorny shrubs and bushes in and about it. The Mahatma is the pillar, the beacon-light, the warder of Non-Co-operation. In the present circumstances Non-Co-operation is the only and chief remedy. In it lies our hope, strength and greatness.

NON-COOPERATION IN PRACTICE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great joy that in Bombay at least Mr. F. J. Ginwala has taken the lead in accepting the mandate of the Special Session of the Congress held at Calcutta by withdrawing his candidature for the Bombay Legislative Council.

May I further hope that Mr. Ginwala following the mandate of the Congress will give up his practice as a Solicitor and thus set an example to others of his profession?

By-the-bye, what about other Bombay leaders who call themselves as Congressmen? Will they be loyal to the Congress, or will they spin out a theory of independent thinking? Hoping to be excused,—Yours, etc.,

HARIBHAI M. DESAI.

2nd Khattarali,
Thakurdwar Road,
September 13, 1920.

TILAK ASHRAM.

Messrs. Pandharinath Chimanaji Taksale, Vishnu Mahadeo Golwelkar, Laxman Damodar Deshpande, Amrit Hari Deshpande, write:—"We have proposed to organise an Institution called Tilakashram from Ganesh-Chaturthi in commemoration of the Late Lokamanya Tilak.

This Institution is intended to rouse public spirit for incessant and active service to the Country to which Lokamanya devoted himself with heart and soul. This Institution is not for a particular caste or creed, but is open to all castes and creed alike who, we hope, will join this institution hand in hand.

The Meeting in connection with the organisation of the Institution will be held on 16th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on Chaupatti near the cremation ground of Lokamanya. All are invited to attend.

"LEGALIZED LOOT."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are certain very important passages in the Report of Mr. Robertson, the Special Commissioner for Indian Railways, which seem to have somehow escaped the notice of those who are anxious to stop that colossal "legalized loot" which is being carried on in this country under the mask of company management of railways. Kindly publish them in your most influential paper. The passages are as follows:—

"I may state at once that I cannot say I have noticed any very marked superiority in practical management in the company-worked railways over those worked by the State."

"It will probably also be seen that the majority of these disadvantages (i.e. the disadvantages of direct State management) are advantages of State management *per se* but to not due to the working some railways through the system of companies and some directly by the State; and that the qualified objections to direct State management would disappear."—Yours, etc.

T.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 221 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1920. TWO ANNAS

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN

With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council the Government of Bombay have resolved to issue a loan for the purpose of financing housing and other schemes of development to be undertaken by Government in and around Bombay, and by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, by the City Improvement Trust, Bombay, and by the Bombay Port Trust. The loan will be secured on the revenues of the Government of Bombay to be allocated under Section 30 (1) (a) of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Subscriptions will be received from the 8th September to October 30 inclusive.

Date of repayment.---The Government of Bombay undertake to repay the loan at par on the 1st of November 1935.

Issue price.--The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

6½ PER CENT. INTEREST

per annum payable half yearly on the 1st May and 1st November at the Head Office or any Branch of the Bank of Bombay.

Advance interest from the date of purchase up to the 31st October, 1920, will be paid at the time of issue of the temporary receipt.

Interest on the loan will be paid throughout its currency.

FREE FROM INCOME-TAX

the liability for which will be discharged by the Government of Bombay at the rate for the time being in force, but which interest will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other incomes and will be liable to super-tax.

Depreciation fund--A sum equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the loan will be set aside annually to form a fund to be used for the purchase of the loan at or below par and the cancellation thereof.

The loan will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, and Rs. 1,00,000.

Brokerage at the rate of ¼ per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

Application Forms and all particulars may be obtained from any branch of the Bank of Bombay.

Bombay offers no better investment to YOU.

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